

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 231

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BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1944

ATLANTIC EDITION

THREE CENTS
Greater Boston Newsstand: Five Cents

Butter Stock 'Quite Good'; Terms Ready for Bulgaria; War Plant Workers Sought

The World's Day—August 28, 1944

Boston: Butter Future Held Not So Good

Butter supplies were described today as "quite good" by grocers, who nevertheless view with apprehension the prospects for the next month or so. [Page 2.]

The launching of the destroyer-escort Horace A. Bass, originally scheduled for next Friday at the Bethlehem Steel Company yard in Quincy, has been postponed to an unspecified date in September, the First Naval District announced today.

Temporary closing of The Lobster Trap Ferry dine and dance resort on an old ferryboat on the Southern Artery was ordered today by the Quincy Licensing Commission, after a hearing at which charges of gaming were aired. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Surrender Terms Ready for Bulgaria

Surrender terms for Bulgaria will probably be delivered to a Bulgarian envoy in Cairo within a few days, and armistice terms for Romania are expected to be signed shortly in Moscow, it was learned in London. The peace terms were prepared by the European Advisory Commission and submitted to Washington and Moscow for approval. [Secretary of State Cordell Hull reported that Bulgarian officials have been in touch with Allied Governments on the question of making an armistice. He said he did not know whether American officials had been among those contacted.]

Samuel Reber, formerly of the Allied Control Commission in Italy, has been appointed U. S. political officer at Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force. He succeeds William Phillips.

Finland is believed on the verge of important developments, according to the Stockholm paper, Svenska Dagbladet, which declared that while few were in a position to know whether an actual peace contact had been established with Russia, a "decisive step" was believed to have been taken in recent days.

The Spanish Government has withdrawn its recognition of Vichy, it was announced at San Sebastian, summer residence of the Spanish Foreign Ministry.

Italian wages, and salaries must be raised immediately, Italian labor leaders, George Balaban of the C. I. O. and Luigi Antonini of the A. F. of L. declared. The two men have arrived in Rome in accordance with the plan of British and American trade unions to help with the reorganization of trade unions in Italy.

The 321st Bombardment Group in Italy has received a Presidential citation and battle streamers. It was the first group to fly from the United States to an overseas base in a single night, and the first to operate from Italian soil. It has shot down eight enemy fighters for every bomber lost.

Washington: 13 Major War Plants Need Workers

More workers are needed in 13 major war industries before the end of the year, the Office of War Information reported, as Congress continued discussion of reconversion and postwar unemployment problems. [Page 9.]

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's assertion to the Senate War Investigation Committee that surplus war property is being sold at low prices was described as a "gross injustice" by E. L. Olrich, Assistant Treasury Secretary.

John L. Lewis advised local unions of the United Mine Workers that it would be proper to work on Labor Day following a request by the Solid Fuels Administration that coal miners and mine operators forego their annual Labor Day holiday.

Benefits of the "G. I. Bill of Rights" would be extended to members of the Merchant Marine and the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps under a bill introduced by Senator Thomas (D.) of Utah.

National: Pennsylvania Miners Resume Digging

A back-to-work movement saw nearly 3,500 men resume digging coal in Central and Western Pennsylvania mines while more than 4,200 remained idle because of demands for company recognition of a mine supervisors' union.

The U. S. S. Little Rock, 10,000-ton light cruiser built at the Cramp Shipbuilding Company yards in Philadelphia, slid down the ways into the Delaware River, sponsored by Mrs. Samuel M. Wassell, wife of a Little Rock, Ark., councilman. The ship will mount 12 six-inch guns in addition to secondary and anti-aircraft batteries.

Egypt: 'Complete Freedom' Is Postwar Aim

Egypt will seek an amendment of the 1936 treaty with Britain so as to give Egypt "complete freedom," Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha indicated in a speech outlining Egypt's postwar aims. These included complete independence, "consolidation of democratic principles," and the achievement of unity among Arab countries so that they may "stand as one unified bloc among free nations of the world."

Gas Drought Is Partly Eased By Heavy Week-End Receipts

Week-end arrival of gasoline has partially relieved the motor fuel drought, which reached serious proportions on Friday and Saturday.

Joseph A. Morgan, manager of the Boston Automobile Club, reports that investigations which he conducted yesterday in the Boston area showed several stations were getting their gasoline stocks replenished, and that deliveries have been almost plentiful along the North Shore.

A spokesman for the industry itself said the situation had been considerably relieved and that the chief problem now was to get the gasoline around to the dealers.

"There has come into the New England market," he said, "a very large quantity of gasoline this

week end by normal methods, and as a result every oil company that I know of is working overtime to deliver to dealers their needs."

"By the middle of the week or toward the end of the week they should have accomplished this to the extent that New England will have about 90 per cent of the gasoline in its filling stations that it needs to fulfill ration requirements for the rest of this month. With the exception of a few outlying spots, dealers will be supplied with about 85 per cent of their estimated needs for September, the way things are now—although of course something may happen in the meantime to change this, either up or down."

Summing up, he called the situation for next month "quite good."

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Paris: De Gaulle And the Patriots

More detailed information on events in Paris on the arrival of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, together with a full account of the operations of the underground forces, which have been largely responsible for the initial breaking up of the German military control of the Capital, will be found on the First Page of the Second Section.

Hillman Bares \$700,000 Fund For Campaign

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Sidney Hillman bared the finances of the Congress of Industrial Organizations-sponsored Political Action groups before Congress today.

Down to date the C. I. O. Political Action Committee has received contributions from individuals totaling \$56,922.50.

The C. I. O. unions have contributed \$671,214. Thus both political groups have received a total of \$728,136.50.

Of the union contributions, \$371,086.56 have thus far been spent. Of individual contributions, \$36,983 have been spent. Thus total expenditures have been, to date, \$408,069.56.

Mr. Hillman told the special House committee investigating campaign expenditures the C. I. O. members would be asked to contribute \$1 each to the campaign chest. If there were "six months," he said, about 80 per cent might respond. The C. I. O. has 5,000,000 members, so that 80 per cent might be \$4,000,000. However, he seemed to regard it as highly problematical if even half that amount would be raised.

Four Probes Cited

Mr. Hillman protested that the Political Action groups have thus far been investigated four times, and urged similar attention to other groups. C. I. O. has been investigated, he asserted, twice by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, once by the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee, and now by the House committee.

He demanded that groups like the anti-Roosevelt "American Democratic National Committee," Gerald L. K. Smith's America First Party, the Gannett Committee for Constitutional Government, the National Economic Council, "United Mothers of America," Anglo-Saxon Federation, National Association of Manufacturers, and others be investigated.

Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D) of New Mexico said letters to all these other groups except the America First party had been sent out, requiring testimony, and promised that one would go to Mr. Smith's unit tomorrow.

Mr. Hillman's evidence was given in a generally quiet hearing today, with the C. I. O. official apparently eager to bare all statistics, and constantly asserting that the immense sums which were alleged to be in its possession were not real.

Labor, Mr. Hillman said at one point, "asks why it is that political activity by labor excites such torrents of abuse in the public press."

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Cost of U. S. Bases in Canada And Selling Price Disclosed

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The last layer of secrecy on the location and cost of the string of American-built bases in Canada, recently sold to the Canadian Government, has been lifted.

In a factual and financial report on that transaction the American Aviation magazine today disclosed:

1. That these bases which cost \$90,653,371 were sold to Canada for \$76,811,551, involving a markdown of \$13,841,820.

2. That 15 bases and a number of landing strips were involved—six bases being located along the Hudson Bay Route, nine along the northwest staging route to Alaska, the landing strips being located along the Alaska Highway and the Mackenzie-Atabaska route serving the Canol Project.

3. That the value of these air bases expressed in the amount spent on them ranged from \$28,000 to almost \$10,000,000 with the one at Fort Chimo, Quebec, being the most expensive—\$9,756,500.

The difference between the amounts spent on the bases and

the sums received for them by the United States from Canada is explained as representing the value of the temporary structures such as barracks, mess facilities and miscellaneous buildings that were erected at the time of construction, but which have no permanency and are superfluous for their operation.

There is no doubt but that these

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When Hitler Falls— Jim Will Hear SOON

SANTA FE, N. M. (AP)—When V-day arrives, James Gervos wants the news, but fast. He inserted this ad in the Santa Fe New Mexican:

"\$10 will be awarded to the first newsboy to bring the Santa Fe New Mexican announcing the fall of Germany to Jim. The award will not be divided."

American Blitz Attack Spans Marne; Two Soviet Armies Race for Ploesti; Allies Rush Supplies to Hungry Paris



Black arrows show swift-moving advances being made by Allied troops in Northern and Southern France and main battle points. Black and white line represents natural defense line along the Somme and Marne Rivers behind which the Germans may seek to make a stand. Open arrows show probable course of new thrusts to be launched by Allied forces.

British and Russians Scan G. O. P. Stand on Security

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—British and Russian delegates to the Dumbarton Oaks conference here were understood today to be hoping for still further clarification of the Republican attitude toward an international security organization.

Specifically, it is reported, the Russians and the British want to know whether they can project, at this time, postwar plans that envisage concerted military and naval action by the United States in helping to suppress future aggression.

These doubts, which probably existed in Russian and British thought prior to the conference, have been further energized by the visit here last week of John Foster Dulles, representing the G. O. P. presidential nominee, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Mr. Dulles left the impression here that this issue of an international security organization will not be handled as a partisan issue. As to the precise point of assuring use of American forces, however, sufficient doubt has crept in to cause some delegates—according to unconfirmed reports it is chiefly among the Russians—to wish for still further clarification.

An Outside Issue

It is not supposed here that this will cause any dramatic turn in the Dumbarton conference. For officially the delegates are dealing with the Government of the United States as represented by the present Administration, and the present Administration has indicated a full willingness to proceed on the hypothesis that the United States will wholeheartedly participate in an effective league.

On the official level, it is not for the foreign delegates to let the flux of domestic American politics affect, visibly, their negotiations with the Administration in power. But that the political situation should enter their own realistic assessment of affairs is not to be wondered at.

The leading article in the September issue of the Reader's Digest occasioned some reaction here today. The article by William Harbo, strenuously attacks the very concept that the Dumbarton conference is aiming at. It reviews the fate of the quadruple alliance

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Helicopter Flight to Preview New England Delivery Fashion

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A three-day series of events, climaxed by what William Filene's Sons Company claims will be the first commercial helicopter flight ever made in the United States, has been inaugurated today by the Boston store.

Launched in co-operation with the Massachusetts War Finance Committee staff in behalf of War Bonds and Stamps, the actual flight itself is to occur tomorrow at approximately 1:40 p. m. from in front of the Filene warehouse in Cambridge. The flight is to deliver the "Helicopter Dress of Tomorrow," a fashion design by Claire McDermott, to the company store in Belmont, Mass. Thus, according to Filene officials, it will be over a portion of a helicopter route for which the company already has applied to the Civil Aeronautics Board to operate.

But Bostonians may get a chance

Polish Accord In Hands Of Underground

By J. Emily Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Polish Government in London, in an attempt to settle its long-standing dispute with the Soviet Union and produce a fusion between itself and the Polish National Committee of Liberation in Russia, has evolved a new plan which has been first sent to Underground forces in Poland for consideration.

The new plan aims at establishment of a new cabinet which will include members of the Government in exile, the Committee of Liberation, and the Underground movement inside Poland.

The attitude of the Government in exile here is that it doesn't repudiate its claims to constitutional legitimacy, but in view of the urgency of the earliest possible solution of the crisis it agrees that

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French Capital goes back to work after acclaim for de Gaulle and Eisenhower.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 28.—As a new French Government was in the course of construction in liberated Paris today, the city began a general return to work. The Capital has passed through days of extraordinary excitement in which Parisians have not known what to do, except to meet their friends and join in celebrations.

Following the stirring events of the previous day the authorities got busy on the problems of relief. During Sunday two attempts were made by snipers on the life of Gen. Charles de Gaulle as he passed through the city and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley and their aides appeared and received great demonstrations of enthusiasm.

The Allied Expeditionary Force rushed in emergency food supplies. Hundreds of Allied transport planes have flown 500 tons from Britain to a point near the French Capital. In addition, French authorities were sending to Paris hundreds of tons of foodstuffs obtained from local sources.

Parisians were reminded how far they are from being out of war by sharp Luftwaffe attacks on Aug. 26 and 27 and by some shelling by German guns according to the Paris Radio.

German bombs which caused more than 100 fatalities and nearly 1,000 casualties have raised bitter feelings since the French Capital was practically defenseless over the week end.

Nazi Resistance Ebbs

Today's official information in a headquarters communiqué that Paris is generally quiet except for a few isolated groups of Germans operating in the suburbs, brings to an end one of the most turbulent and remarkable chapters in the long barricade-studded history of the French Capital.

Radiocasts already have enabled the world to listen in firsthand to the history-making events of the past few days. Listeners heard General de Gaulle's triumphant march along the Champs Elysees amid wildly cheering Parisians.

Next came the sharp rattle of machine guns and the roar of cannon directed against German snipers and French Fascists who had fired on the crowds.

Then, most astounding of all, the events in famous Notre Dame where fighting broke out both inside and outside the cathedral as unsuccessful attempts were made to assassinate General de Gaulle.

Finally, the arrival of Generals Eisenhower and Bradley and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder and other Allied military leaders. All these events, portrayed with stark on-the-spot realism, have been flashed hour by hour into homes throughout the world.

"I have come here to pay the tribute of the Allied forces to the indomitable spirit of Paris," Gen-

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American units reach Rhone Valley north of Montelimar threatening to cut off Nazis.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Nip-and-Tuck Butter Situation Seen

Grocers around Greater Boston asserted today that it would be nip and tuck for the next few weeks whether they would be able to supply their customers' demands for butter. At present, all stores questioned had some butter. The large chains reported they had not exhausted their stocks of butter nor had they had to apply sales restrictions as yet, except in a few rare instances.

"The outlook isn't good," said one buyer, "but the situation isn't acute as yet." However, the consensus is that today's announcement from the Office of Price Administration keeping the ration rate for butter at 16 points a pound, instead of upping it to 20,

indicated that OPA saw relief in the visible future. Some of the smaller grocery stores were out of butter entirely over the week end, and they were apprehensive that the same thing might occur next week end. But the shortage had not become severe enough to produce "butter lines" and all store keepers hoped it would not.

A few merchants were limiting their customers to a pound or a half-pound each, and a spokesman for one of the plentifully supplied chains said, "We haven't had to do that yet, though we may have to come to it and we are leaving it up to the individual store manager to decide."

Grocers are hoping that the present low number of red ration points allowed the housewife will keep the purchase of butter within the limits of the available supply.

Bay State Press to Meet In North Woodstock, N. H.

Members of the Massachusetts Press Association will hold their fall conference at the Alpine Hotel, North Woodstock, N. H., on Sept. 8, 9, and 10, it was announced today.

Parker M. Merrow, Editor of the Carroll County Independent, will give the main address on Saturday evening.

Farm Labor-Small Business Back Senate War Surplus Plan

Farm labor and small business interests in New England—organized for the first time to benefit by joint action on affairs of mutual interest—today went on record in favor of disposal of surplus war properties in a manner that will benefit the people.

The new organization, formed only last Friday under the name "Farm-Labor-Small Business Congress of New England" on a non-partisan and nonpolitical basis, favors Senate Bill S-2,065 for disposal of surplus war property, in preference to the Colmer Bill.

Members of the new organization are: George Putnam, north-

eastern director of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Harvey Turner, Master of the Massachusetts State Grange; Francis F. Carmichael, New England Regional Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; John J. Murphy, New England Regional Director of the American Federation of Labor; J. Claude Shea, director, and E. J. Stewart, president of the Smaller Business Association of New England, Inc., and Dorothy Spear, liaison representative.

Groups represented in the Farm-Labor-Small Business Congress will all be adversely affected if surplus property is not distributed for the benefit of the people, a spokesman for the group said today. "We have wired every New England Representative and Senator, urging each one to be in Washington this week, when legislation on surplus property may be passed."

"We have studied both Senate Bill S-2,065 and the Colmer Bill, and believe that the safeguards in S-2,065 of an eight-man board, detailed quarterly reports to Congress, and provisions for members of Congress to attend board meetings are vital in the disposal of an estimated \$60,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000 of surplus war property. The Colmer Bill with a one-man board with broad powers, limited quarterly reports to Congress and no provisions for Congressional attendance at meetings, is a dangerous bill."

"Only a bare quorum of the House has accepted the Colmer Bill and we believe that with a substantial number of the members present they will reconsider their action and favor S-2,065."

Quincy Restaurant Ordered to Close By License Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 28.—Closing of the Lobster Trap Ferry, Southern Artery dine-and-dance establishment patronized by many shipyard workers, was ordered today by the Quincy Licensing Commission from Aug. 30 to Sept. 12. The Commission's chairman, Fire Chief William Sands, announced that the order results from charges made at a hearing at Quincy City Hall on Aug. 13 involving unspecified "violations of the provisions of the license law." It was testified at the hearing that Capt. William F. McIntyre of the Quincy Police Department had investigated conditions at the restaurant, following rumors of gaming there. Captain McIntyre stated that the manager, Edwin Ranagan, said that he had discovered that gaming was going on and had put a stop to it himself. The Lobster Trap Ferry restaurant is established aboard the old Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad's ferryboat, Brewster. The license is made out to the "Black and White Fish Market," which formerly stood at the place where the ferryboat is now.

Escaped German P.W. Thumbs Ride to Jail

LISBON, N. H., Aug. 28 (P)—Johnny Hoffman, German prisoner of war who escaped from Camp Stark Aug. 16, thumbed a ride—right back to the prison camp, the F. B. I. announced today. Hoffman was walking along Route 117 north of Lisbon late last night when he hitch-hiked a ride from Police Chief Harry T. Andross, who recognized him as a German prisoner, and drove him directly to the town jail.

Bjornsson in Maine

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 28.—President Bjornsson, of Iceland, arrives tomorrow at the Asticou Inn here for a brief visit following his conferences with President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull in Washington last week. Accompanying President Bjornsson are his son, Henrik Sv. Bjornsson, Thor Thor, the Minister of Iceland in Washington, and Vilhjalmur Thor, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Charlestown Boys Held For Suffolk Grand Jury

With two teen-aged boys held in \$2,500 each today for the Grand Jury on charges of assaulting and attempting to rob John J. Butler of Charlestown, police were expected to round up four others who were reported to have participated in the attempted theft. The boys pleaded not guilty in the District Court. They were James F. Nestor, 18, and Earl Welcome, 18, both of Charlestown.

Episcopal Youth Meeting

St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., will be the scene of this year's annual conference of the Department of Youth of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, to be held Sept. 1 to 4. Courses offered will be built around the theme of "Christian Brotherhood." Archdeacon Arthur O. Phinney, Executive Secretary of the Youth Department, expects that about 175 young people will attend.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper Founded 1889 by Mary Baker Eddy. Published daily except Sundays and holidays. The Christian Science Monitor is a non-profit corporation. Its purpose is to publish a paper of high character, free from all commercial considerations. It is published for the benefit of the world. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., on Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Draft Board Note No Joke to Soldier

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 28 (P)—"Official Greeter" at Ayer, Mass., Sergeant Tony Durso, came home to New Haven yesterday on pass to find a postcard message from local Draft Board 11B, which read, "Please send us a photostatic copy of your discharge paper immediately."

Sergeant Durso, who has been in the service for more than two years and is in for "the duration and six months thereafter," commented: "It seems a little late for an April-fool joke."

Brockton Fair To Show U. S. War Matériel

Brockton Fair, now 69 years old, will have a distinctly warlike aspect this year, when it opens its renovated grounds Sept. 10 to 16. Chief feature of the Fair will be exhibits of Brockton manufactured equipment and materials used for war purposes by the armed forces. Part of these exhibits will remain under armed guard day and night throughout the Fair.

The National Fireworks Company of Hanover will show bombs, shells, and their parts. United Shoe Machinery Corporation will exhibit every type of shoe made for all branches of the combat services. The War Production Board will conduct an exhibit of articles made from salvage; the United States Coast Guard will have a recruiting display; the American Red Cross will have an exhibit showing the use of blood plasma.

But there will also be the usual agricultural exhibits common to the American county fair. There will be exhibits of prize cattle, poultry, flowers, and vegetables. There will be a cat show and a dog show. Eight horse races will be run off each day on a track which has been resurfaced.

A group of attractions for children is so extensive that it is being called a fair within a fair. There will be an ice show, and the usual array of comedy and acrobatic acts.

The fair opens Sunday, Sept. 10 at 1 p. m., but thereafter through Sept. 16 the gates will be open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Everything sold at the Fair will be subject to Federal price regulations, it was announced today. The Brockton Office of Price Administration will set up a price panel on the grounds, in charge of John F. Burke, and all concessionaires will be required to submit price lists for approval. It is said to be the first arrangement of its kind in the country.

Cahill and Tobin Speeches Push Governorship Campaigns

Both Massachusetts' major gubernatorial aspirants made public appearances and speeches over the week end with Mayor Tobin speaking at Hampton Beach, N. H., on a "Massachusetts Day" program at the resort, and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill speaking in Boston.

At Parker House yesterday, Lieutenant Governor Cahill, Republican nominee for the State's highest office, addressed 50 Massachusetts publishers who represent the foreign language press of the Commonwealth. He saw as major problems of the next administration the rehabilitation of veterans, the providing of jobs, raising of funds for postwar plans and the modernization of State institutions.

The Lieutenant Governor asserted the present Republican administration had restored "dignity to Beacon Hill" and pointed to its reduction of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Mayor Tobin, in making an appeal to young women to join the WAC Medical Corps, emphasized that "Those who are declaring that the war is over know not whereof they speak. The job is not over."

Addressing an audience containing many Bay Staters, the Boston Mayor said that after the war the State should "inaugurate a program of highway improvement."

Melrose Girl



Wave Blanche Gountikas

Chosen in Florida as "Penacola's adopted daughter" from Massachusetts in program to honor 1,700 Waves from 48 States serving at the Naval Air Training Center at Pensacola.

Helicopter to Preview N. E. Delivery Fashion

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helicopter, the ceremonies will continue.

Mr. Hodgkinson is to summarize Filene's postwar program for helicopter development, reminding the audience that on Oct. 23, 1943, the company filed with the CAA in Washington the first petition from any department store for the establishment of helicopter service. The application stated the Company's proposal to operate six customer-delivery routes between Boston and all leading New England cities "by helicopters or such other aircraft as may be capable of landing on roofs of the applicant's buildings or in areas as small as 500 square feet."

"Bon Voyage" by Cahill. Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, who is the next speaker, will extend "Bon Voyage" to the helicopter as it leaves Cambridge at approximately 1:43 p. m. for Belmont on the first commercial helicopter warehouse-to-store flight in American aviation history. Mr. Cahill's speech is scheduled to be

radio-cast by WBZ as part of a 15-minute program beginning at 1:30 p. m.

At Belmont the helicopter is to be met by civic and store officials. At the branch there will be a style show during which the "Helicopter Dress of Tomorrow" will be modeled. Entertainment features at the Belmont show will include songs by Boston's own Genevieve Parker, and a War Bond auction by John Haysradt, now appearing at the Hotel Statler.

On Aug. 30, the helicopter is to fly to the West Roxbury Veterans' Hospital at approximately 3 p. m. Charles C. Lyman, Vice-President and general sales manager of Aeronautical Products, Inc., of Detroit, the company which designed the helicopter, said he hoped his company would go into mass production after the war. He also claimed that the company's design indicates that it is one of the simplest of helicopters to operate. Powered with a 115-horsepower Lycoming engine, the craft is capable of a forward speed of 90 miles an hour and of lifting a load of 700 pounds.

Wallace Forecasts Big Boost For Connecticut's Industries

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 28 (P)—Touring New England for what he termed "the education of Henry Wallace," Vice-President Henry A. Wallace spent two hours here today as guest of Herman Koppelman, Democratic candidate for Congress from the First District.

Republican Mayor William A. Mortensen, former Gov. Robert A. Hurley, again a candidate for that office, other Democratic candidates, as well as some delegates to the Democratic national convention at Chicago were among the 200 or more at a reception for the Vice-President at the Hotel Bond.

Mr. Wallace came here from Narragansett, R. I., in the car of Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, who had entertained him yesterday, arriving at the State Capital at 10:12, 42 minutes late.

Speaking briefly after the reception, Mr. Wallace said the purpose of his New England trip was to ascertain what conditions might be after the war when great numbers of servicemen are demobilized and war workers return from other states.

He said it would be "absolutely necessary" that the production of Connecticut industries be from 40 to 60 per cent greater in 1947 than it is in 1940.

Mr. Koppelman supplied him with an estimate that 40,000 men will return to this State after the war.

The Vice-President said his trip was nonpolitical, but added he could not resist the opportunity of expressing appreciation to the

Connecticut delegates who had supported him at Chicago.

At the State Capitol, Mr. Wallace was greeted by the Governor's Executive Secretary, Harry Strong, Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti, and Deputy Attorney General Nicolas F. Rago, in Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin's absence.

The Vice-President paid a call on Mayor Francis Danaher of heavily industrialized Meriden and discussed with Mayor Danaher the problems of reconversion and postwar outlook. Mayor Danaher, a Republican, is a brother of United States Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut.

At Waterbury, Mr. Wallace, who was received by Mayor John S. Monagan, told newspapermen that he looked for many opportunities in the Far East for Connecticut's small industries as soon as China had stabilized her internal finances.

China, he observed, would unquestionably utilize the resources of Connecticut's "Yankee ingenuity."

He added that, although he believed the Chinese would themselves demonstrate an adaptability for mechanical resourcefulness, the economic life of the country was primarily predicated on agriculture, and a developing Chinese industrial economy would not lessen its utilization of American manufactured goods.

Wallace went to Bridgeport from Waterbury. He was greeted at the city hall there by Governor Baldwin, who came over from his home in near-by Stratford, and Socialist Mayor Jasper McLevy.

After a brief discussion of Bridgeport postwar plans, the Vice-President went to the Hotel Stratfield for luncheon and to meet Fairfield County Democratic leaders.

War Ballot to Go To Sailors at Sea

BATH, Maine, Aug. 28.—Federal War Ballots for men of the American Merchant Marine to use in the coming national elections are to be distributed through the United Seamen's Service at its 116 facilities throughout the world, according to William S. Newell, President of that organization. Under the program of the War Shipping Administration about 400,000 Federal War Ballots have been printed. Merchant seamen who qualify under Federal and State laws and whose home states permit will thus be assured of their right to vote in the election Nov. 7 for President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in Congress, said Mr. Newell.

Weather Predictions

Fair
Boston and vicinity: Good weather tonight and Tuesday except for some high cloudiness. Not quite so cool tonight as last night with the lowest temperature near 60. Moderately warm Tuesday. Gentle winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday except for some high cloudiness in the north portion. Not quite so cool tonight, somewhat higher temperatures Tuesday.

New Hampshire: Increasing high cloudiness tonight. Considerable cloudiness Tuesday with occasional light rain in the north portion. Not quite so cool tonight, little temperature change on Tuesday.

Vermont: Considerable high cloudiness followed by a light rain in the north portion tonight and Tuesday. Somewhat warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly fair and not so cool tonight. Tuesday some high cloudiness and moderately warm.

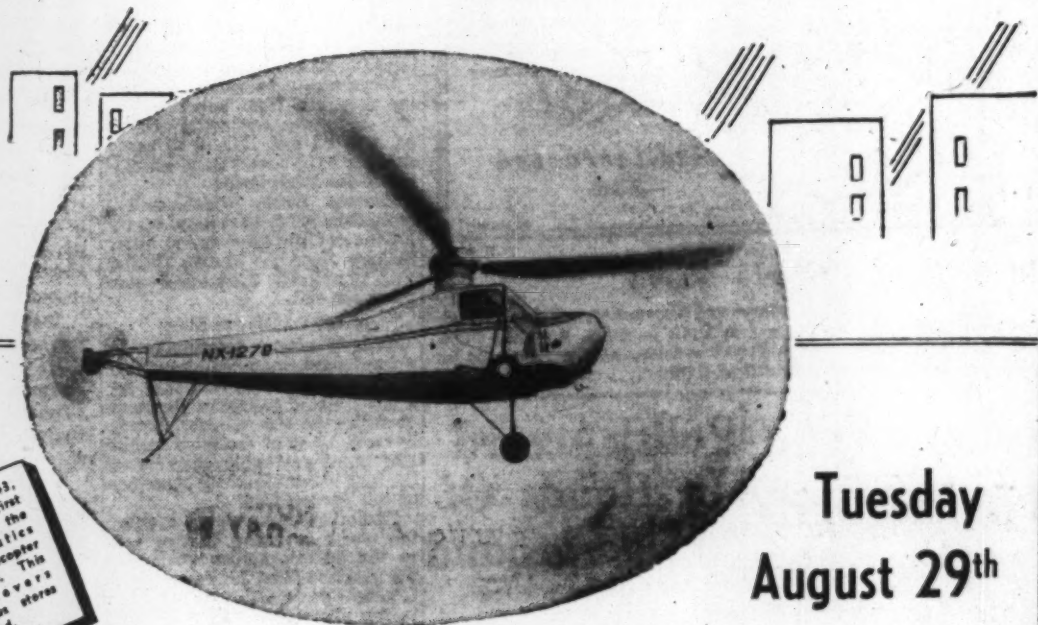
High Tides at Boston
Monday, 1:00 p. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Tuesday, 1:42 a. m.; height 8.1 feet.

N. H. University Official Accepts Connecticut Post

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 28.—The resignation of Dr. Arwood S. Northby, Assistant to the President of the University of New Hampshire, was announced today by Roy D. Hunter, President of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Northby has accepted a post of Director of the Division of Student Personnel at the University of Connecticut in Storrs.

WE INVITE YOU TO WITNESS

THE First COMMERCIAL Helicopter Flight in the world over an official applied for route



Tuesday August 29th

Witness this Historic "FIRST" in Aviation -- from Filene's Cambridge building to Filene's Belmont shop

Perhaps you have dreamed of owning a helicopter, post-war. Most of us have. Then come see what one looks like... how it soars straight up from the ground... hovers calmly in mid air... glides swiftly forward and backward. Be in the excited crowd as this "winged symbol of the world to come" leaves Filene's Cambridge Building... or be at Filene's Belmont Shop as it ends its historic mission, the first commercial flight in helicopter history, bearing the "Helicopter Dress of Tomorrow" especially designed for the occasion by Claire McCordell, winner of the 1943 American Fashion Critics' Award. And be sure to check the time schedules below and arrive early. There's a lot to see and hear, and as an alert American with your mind on the future, you mustn't miss any of it!

SO MUCH TO SEE AND HEAR!

IN CAMBRIDGE 1 to 1:45 P. M.

Music by the United States Coast Guard Band. Opening of Ceremonies by Mr. Harold D. Hodgkinson, General Manager of Filene's.

Short talk, Mayor Corcoran of Cambridge. Mr. Godfrey L. Cabot, a director of the Aeronautical Association of Boston, cuts the ribbon and Helicopter ascends.

Review of Filene's Helicopter plan—alleged to Boston's plans for Post War Industry.

Lieut. Governor Cahill expresses pride in Massachusetts for being the home of the store in which the first delivery is made by Commercial Helicopter travel. Plane leaves for Belmont.

IN BELMONT 2 to 3:30 P. M.

Helicopter due at back door of Filene's Belmont shop—welcomed by distinguished guests. Welcome by Dr. Gilmore C. Dickey, chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Belmont.

Placing of marker at spot where first Helicopter delivery was made. Brief Fashion Show of historical fashions and the "Claire McCordell Helicopter Dress of Tomorrow."

War Bond Auction of hard-to-get items. John Haysradt (Statler Terrace Room) and Bernice Parks, "Fashion Plate of Song." Helicopter on exhibition after close of ceremonies.

If for any reason... RAIN for example... this flight cannot be made as scheduled the facts will be broadcast Tuesday morning over WHDH at 8 A. M., WEEI at 9:15 A. M., WNAZ at 10:55 A. M., as well as Filene's regular broadcast of Herald-Traveler news, 6:50 to 7 A. M., WEEI—LISTEN IN!

BUY A \$500 WAR BOND and JOIN THE HELICOPTER CLUB

(Aeronautical Products Co., Inc., guarantees a Post War ride in a Helicopter)

This flight is being made possible through the cooperation of the Aeronautical Products, Inc.

FEATURING BERNICE PARKS in a special War Bond SHOW

15 C. A. P. Members to Get Chance to Join WAC Unit

War Activities of New England

Fifteen New England women members of the Civil Air Patrol will be given the opportunity of enlistment in the Women's Army Corps during September, joining a special C. A. P. company which will receive its basic training as a unit. War Department approval of the plan was announced today by Lieut. Col. John E. Shennett, Commander of the Massachusetts Wing of the C. A. P.

Recruiting will start Sept. 1, under the direction of Lieut. Leslie B. Cutler, C. A. P., who will have charge of the Massachusetts drive.

Following completion of their basic training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, the unit members will have their choice of duty assignments in the Army Air Forces, Army Ground Forces, or Army Service Forces.

Army Bans Swimmers

"But Don't Go Near the Water" is the advice of Army authorities for bathers at Nantasket, Allerton and Hull to follow on Aug. 29, as severe underwater explosions may be expected.

Official announcement of the expected activities was made today by Brig. Gen. P. S. Gage, commanding the Boston Harbor defenses. Army patrols will guard the beaches so that the unwary beachgoers may be protected. In event of unfavorable weather, the Army activities will be postponed.

Four Launchings Set

Four launchings are scheduled this week in New England shipyards. Busiest yard, with three Liberty ships taking to the water, is that in South Portland, Maine. An ocean-going tug will be launched at Rockland, Maine.

The Liberty Ship Archibald R. Mansfield will be launched in South Portland tomorrow, the SS

C.H.M. Jones and the SS Galen L. Stone, both will be named Aug. 31. Honoring a naval aviator, veteran of the battle of Midway, the destroyer escort U.S.S. Horace A. Bass will be launched in Quincy later. On Sept. 2 the ocean tug ATA-215 will go down the ways of the Snow Shipyards, Inc., at Rockland, Maine.

Four Silver Star Awards

Award of the Silver Star Medal for gallantry to four New England soldiers is announced by the War Department today.

Combating five enemy tanks with his platoon of infantrymen, Second Lieut. James J. Curran of Ayer destroyed one and drove off the remaining four during the invasion of Italy last September. This action won him the medal award.

Cpl. Leopold W. Penn of Dorchester and Second Lieut. James M. Devlin of Rosindale won their medals in infantry actions in Italy last February.

Leading a volunteer patrol of seven men into heavily-mined enemy territory in Italy last April, First Lieut. Walter C. Moss of Waterbury, Conn., discovered a force of 30 Germans entering houses. Prompt and skillful attack resulted in heavy damage to the enemy and the capture of three prisoners with no casualties to the American patrol. This action won the Silver Star for the Connecticut infantryman.

Two Air Medals Awarded

Two New England naval aviators, fighting the Japanese in the South Pacific, have received the Air Medal, the Navy announced today. Lieut. (j. g.) Alexander J. Kostrewsky of Millers Falls was cited for action in attacks against Rabaul from Sept. 12, 1943, to March 1, 1944. Lieut. William F. Krantz of Portland, Maine, received his medal for "meritorious achievement" during assaults on Rabaul last November.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through D5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. Next red stamps will become valid Sept. 2.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps G5 through L5 will become valid Sept. 1. They will be good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely. Stamp 33 will become valid on

Sept. 1 for five pounds; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Record Volumes Of Paper Salvage Seen Next Month

A prediction that New England will produce a record-breaking volume of wastepaper in September as the result of activities of the New England Publishers' Salvage Committee was made yesterday by Metz Hayes, head of the Committee.

Announcing that 1,500 tons of wastepaper have been recovered through special drives sponsored by the Publisher's Committee, Mr. Hayes said that more than 100 sales and promotional experts are devoting part or all of their time to assisting local salvage committees.

Greater paper yields were reported by Mr. Hayes as follows: Rhode Island, under the chairmanship of Jay Embich, reported more than 250 tons collected in cities and towns of the State, exclusive of Providence, in the past two weeks.

W. J. McDonald, State Chairman of the Massachusetts Publishers' Salvage Committee, reports "splendid results" in smaller towns and cities, and Frank Young, chairman in Maine, said that in recent drives, Gardiner with a quota of 15 tons produced 27, the Town of Hallowell trebled its previous collection total, and numerous other towns achieved new highs in volume of paper collected.

Plans for a series of intensive drives in Vermont have been made for September under the chairmanship of Nelson Peabody.

Hart Donates Park Fund

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 28 (AP)—William S. Hart, star of silent Western movies, has donated \$50,000 to the City Park Commission. It's for postwar improvements on his old West Hollywood home estate, which he recently gave the City for a public park.

The Ferryboat Must Run



Wide World

So She Helps Run It

This only means of getting from Marine-on-the-St. Croix (River), Minnesota, to western Wisconsin is one of the oldest in Minnesota and has been run by the Mills family for a number of years. So, when both her brother and her husband went off to the wars, Mrs. Josephine Mills Peterson left her

home in Huntley, Mont., and returned to Marine-on-the-St. Croix to help her father keep the ferry running 24 hours a day. Here she helps her father raise the gangplank as the ferry leaves the shore. There is another gangplank at the other end that will go down when they reach the opposite shore.

Maine Denies Any Coddling of War Prisoners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 28—

Any intimations the prisoners of war in Maine camps were being "coddled" was denied last week by Capt. Muir W. Minch, Army director of supplies of the camps in Maine. Speaking at a Federal Bureau of Investigation conference for Maine law enforcement officers, Captain Minch said the prisoners were being cared for under the "general rules of prisoners of war contained in the Geneva Convention of 1929" agreements signed by the United States, Germany and several other powers.

"By following closely the Geneva Convention in our treatment of P. O. W., we do not give the enemy any excuse to give American prisoners other than the best possible treatment," he explained.

He said the War Department has directed that the prisoners be used only for essential work and projects that relieve soldiers for active duty and assist in relieving the manpower shortage.

The prisoners in Maine generally are "well disciplined and are subject to the same rules and regulations applicable to American soldiers," he added. Each company has a leader and each camp a spokesman elected by ballot. The spokesman represent the P. O. W. in matters pertaining to welfare and complaint.

Captain Minch is stationed at Houlton where prisoners working in the Aroostook potato fields are lodged in airport barracks.

Prisoners Give Difficulty

That the prisoners have given Maine State Police some difficulty was indicated by Acting Chief Laurence C. Upton last week. In obtaining a grant of \$7,000 for expansion of police radio facilities, Chief Upton explained longer-range equipment was needed in such recent emergencies as search for German war prisoners and highway patrol during forest fires.

"The lack of proper communication facilities has greatly hampered the control and apprehension of these (German) prisoners," he said.

The \$7,000 grant was given, \$6,300 by the Highway Commission from the highway fund and the remaining \$700 from the State contingent fund by the Executive Council.

Chief Upton estimated the \$7,000 would purchase 12 mobile frequency modulation transmitters and receivers for police cars and three stationary receivers for police barracks. Maine State Police has installed radio equipment covering most of the urban areas of the State in recent years. But the long distances involved in the State's wild lands and woods areas require more powerful equipment.

Few instances of prisoners escaping in the past few weeks have been reported. At one time six prisoners were at large, having escaped from a woods camp, but they were eventually rounded up not far from the scene of escape.

Vets' Benefits Speeded

Chairman L. C. Fortier of the Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission gave assurance last week that his agency would speed machinery to give veterans all benefits to which they are entitled under the "G. I. Bill of Rights," which becomes effective Sept. 4. He conferred with field advisers at a training conference outlining plans for carrying out requirements of the serviceman's readjustment allowance act.

Dr. Charles Benson, head of the department of psychology at New York University, said last week Maine veterans attending the State experimental readjust-

The Week in Maine

ment center at Boothbay Harbor

wanted only to be given an opportunity to occupy useful positions in civilian life where they could forget the war. Most of them need someone to take a

personal interest in their welfare. A summer resident, Dr. Benson is assisting in the work at Buzzell's Pool where the men are given the advantage of recreational and athletic facilities which in peacetime offer one of Maine's most popular coastal resort attractions.

Bowles Forecasts Beef Glut Before Winter Hits Ranges

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28—Out West ostensibly on a first-time get-acquainted tour of Offices of Price Administration in this region, Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, quietly let fall a broad hint that he expects beef to glut the market before hard winter hits the ranges.

This is one of the most important of production subjects throughout the Far West, and one of the most important food subjects throughout the nation.

If the Price Administrator's warning is heeded there is a possibility that the rush of beef to market to beat the highland's blizzards may be spread out over enough weeks to avert a crisis.

"I think it will come in a rush, probably a dangerous rush," said Mr. Bowles. "It may come as early as September."

The gentle but firm-jawed Price Administrator does not deal much in criticism. Only by drawing inferences could the newsmen who heard him here conclude that he sees an artificial blockade in the channels of the beef industry between the producers and the consumers.

It is a fair inference that the blockade, which he expects to see forcibly removed by circumstances as winter range grows scarce, exists at the processing or packinghouse level.

By declining to buy beef cattle at existing prices, the packing industry can force and is forcing the situation now approaching a crisis.

When the rush to market becomes a stampede, the packing industry, it is inferred from the Price Administrator's remarks, will be enabled to buy at much

lower prices, selling at the same established ceiling prices.

The grower, in such a development, would be the loser. The consumer would gain immediately only in an increased beef supply.

Machine Gun Speeded

The rate of fire of the Army ordnance caliber .50 aircraft machine gun has been stepped up from 650-750 to 950 rounds a minute.



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Shop at
Owens & Glens Ltd.
151 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

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Terms "in accordance with wartime prices and trade regulations."

John Northway and Son Limited
240 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada



Why your gasoline dealer's Ethyl pump may be dry

It has become necessary to limit the supply of premium gasoline to civilians—in spite of the fact that the production of Ethyl fluid has been increased tremendously since the war began. We would like the millions of Ethyl users to understand why this wartime shortage exists, and why it is, in fact, good news.



When you drive up to an Ethyl pump these days the dealer may tell you he has no Ethyl, or that he can let you have only a little.

The reason for this shortage is the simple fact that "More and more Ethyl is going overseas."

Failure of the Luftwaffe to prevent the Allies from bombing practically at will, means our airmen can make more raids; and so use more high-octane gasoline.

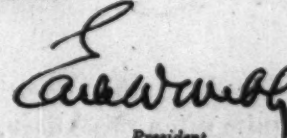
Failure of the Japs to stop our Pacific offensives means America has more bases from which to strike; bases that must be supplied with gasoline.

Failure of the Wehrmacht to stand off invasion means that Allied ground forces can send their tanks, trucks, jeeps and other motorized equipment plunging ahead—and this, too, calls for more gasoline.

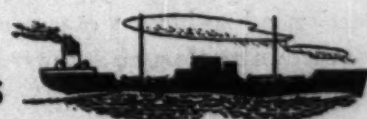
This is good news! But it means that military demands for high-octane gasoline—practically every drop of which contains Ethyl fluid—have reached an all time high. It means that there is less Ethyl fluid available for civilian use.

To conserve this vital material, the Petroleum Administration for War recently directed that the quantity of premium gasoline be cut in half. The total amount of civilian gasoline was not changed by this order, only the quantity of premium gasoline. In our opinion there is no doubt that this decision was correct.

We feel sure that as long as the needs of war have first claim on Ethyl fluid, you will gladly make the best of whatever gasoline is available.


President
Ethyl Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.

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Higgins Etchings on View—Chamber Symphony

Prints by American Artist Shown at Public Library

By Dorothy Adlow

Etchings and dry-points by the American painter and etcher, Eugene Higgins, will be on view at the Boston Public Library during September. The entire etched work has been presented by the artist to the rapidly growing collection of the library, the nucleus of which is the Albert H. Wiggin Collection.

Eugene Higgins was born in Kansas City in 1874, grew up in St. Louis, spent years studying in Paris, familiarizing himself with the great masters, copying studiously in the Louvre from works by Titian, Ribera and Rembrandt. He visited, as so many eager American artists did a few decades ago, Spain, Italy and Holland. A later trip to Ireland, to visit the birthplace of his father, gave him many subjects for plates. His devotion to the Old World did not moderate his interest in his own land, for most of his etchings treat subjects of American life. He has even been called "America's Millet."

The etchings by Higgins are stirring. They are informed with feeling, and they are evolved through long practice. They differ from the contemporary aquatints in avoiding facile statement, grandiose effect, imposing virtuosity. They do not fall into the pat phrases that have become a current vernacular of graphic art. The tension experienced by the artist in producing them, has been an enhancement.

The Higgins prints show an artistic kinship with Whistler, with Daumier, with Rembrandt, to whom he is said to be most devoted of all. But for us the most interesting strain of artistic lineage is Michelangelo. Now, while most of us today are devoted to the painting and sculpture of that titan of Florence, we do not expect to find, obviously at least, traces of his influence among living artists.

Michelangelo belonged to his epoch, was subject to its waves of influence, to its excesses and extremes and contrasts. The daring of Michelangelo would have produced artificial and empty results in less masterly hands. He could carry to extremes of grandeur, and magnitude without exhausting the intensity of feeling. In his day artists could release their energies on a grand scale. They had the encouragement, the opportunity, and the will to do it.

In our own time, picture-making has diminished in scale,

become less formal, less heroic, less grandiose. It is earth-bound, making a compromise with the factual and the commonplace. The excesses to which artists today incline show the strenuous attempt to get away from the prosaic and everyday world. Michelangelo could do it by becoming heroic; present-day artists do it by cultivating oddity.

William Morris Hunt, admirer of Millet, extolled his subjects because they were "real people who had work to do." In the nineteenth century something picturesque and poetic could be discerned in peasants earnestly occupied with daily chores. Millet's "The Sower" would be the heroic figure on the Sistine ceiling brought up-to-date.

Looking at the etchings of Eugene Higgins, we find the artist of the twentieth century cultivating certain refinements of expression in order to portray the heroic in terminology understood by contemporaries. He is moved by people whom he has watched in the daily scene, people who seem to enjoy little of privilege and security. He portrays them in the most vivid and sympathetic manner he can devise.

He ignores the episodic details of environment, simplifies and generalizes. He finds that strength lies not in matching facts, but in translating them into masses, mobile contours, and modulated or contrasting tones. He appreciates the forcefulness of the silhouette, the advantage of a background of a clear, semi-circular arch, or the foil of a robust bough, or trunk of a tree. Mr. Higgins achieves the breadth of the Michelangelesque through wise selection and dramatic arrangement. There is a powerful dramatic effect which results from clarity of purpose and authoritative handling of mass, form and contour.

In the exhibition are prints in which subjects of today are represented in a timeless and universal setting—"Beggars," "Tunnel Dwellers," "Pioneers Resting," "Forgotten Trench," "Despair," "Solitude." The pictures have a Biblical quality, and it is likely that something Mr. Higgins has seen in daily observation has reminded him of Hagar and Ishmael, or of the Flight into Egypt. In these analogies he sees eye to eye with Daumier and Rembrandt, and in his capacity to endow his subject with dramatic grandeur, with heroic dignity, he recalls that master, Michelangelo.



Carol Landis
In "Secret Command," at the State and Orpheum.

Art Exhibitions

Boris Mitrail Gallery, 165 Charles Street—"Transition," pictures by young artists of the Boston, through Sept. 14.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Water color by Jean-Louis Forain. Through August.

Helmans' Print Shop, 24 Park Street—Lithographs of American countryside. Through Sept. 10.

Robert V. Voss, 129 Bejles Street—American landscapes. Hudson School. Through the summer.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street—Exhibition and sale of hand-wrought silver and hollow ware, pottery by the Society's craftsmen. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. 1:30 to 5:30 Sunday.

Museum of Fine Arts—French art of the eighteenth century. Through Sept. 3.

Shelley Sprague in art and symbolic education. Through Sept. 10. Recent acquisitions: water colors by William Blake; Print Processes. Museum hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. 1:30 to 5:30 Sunday.

Frederick Museum of Art, Cambridge—New acquisitions of drawings and prints. Through summer. Exhibition of Old Wedgwood extended through September.

Melbourne—9:30 a. m.—News. VLCS, 9:54 m. 11 a. m.—World News. VLCS, 11:15 m. 1:30 p. m.—World News. VLCS, 1:54 m. 3:30 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 3:54 m. 5:30 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 5:54 m. 7:30 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 7:54 m. 9:30 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 9:54 m.

Melbourne—9:30 a. m.—News. VLCS, 9:54 m. 11 a. m.—World News. VLCS, 11:15 m. 1:30 p. m.—World News. VLCS, 1:54 m. 3:30 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 3:54 m. 5:30 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 5:54 m. 7:30 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 7:54 m. 9:30 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 9:54 m.

Ancient Instruments Society And Flute Players Take Part

The Boston Society of Ancient Instruments and the Boston Flute Players' Club divided between them last night (and will again tonight) the third program of the current chamber music series at New England Mutual Hall.

Both organizations—two of the most distinguished of those that have sprung up among members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra—have contributed valiantly to the enrichment of the city's musical life.

The former has brought viols and harpsichord to the pleasurable performance of much neglected early music, up the time of Bach; the latter, more eclectic, has discoursed chamber music in general, with a certain leaning towards French music and the participation of woodwind instruments—not excluding the flute.

For the Ancient Instruments' share in last night's proceedings, there were, first a sonata for flute, viola da gamba, and harpsichord (Messiaen, Laubert, Liliwin), the composer of almost first-rate orchestral works in little more than a weak derivative of César Franck; and second, a sonata for flute, viola da gamba, and harpsichord (Messiaen, Laubert, Liliwin), the composer of almost first-rate orchestral works in little more than a weak derivative of César Franck.

Next a sonata for viola da gamba and harpsichord by a younger contemporary named J. S. Bach—and a translation from the charming to the profound and timeless; slow movements of a grandeur that requires no rich orchestration, allegros full of rhythmic and melodic vitality.

In a suite for four viols and harpsichord (Messiaen, Laubert, Liliwin), the composer of almost first-rate orchestral works in little more than a weak derivative of César Franck; and second, a sonata for flute, viola da gamba, and harpsichord (Messiaen, Laubert, Liliwin), the composer of almost first-rate orchestral works in little more than a weak derivative of César Franck.

Of the manner of performance it need only be said that its accomplished smoothness—in the modern rather than the ancient

manner—though it might offend the musical purist, had the great merit of eliminating the spurious patina of quaintness.

The Flute Players' Club contributed to the program a lesser romantic—Weber—and a minor modern—Vincent d'Indy. As an operatic and orchestral composer Weber does not deserve the epithet "lesser." But his chamber music is another matter. Like most of his pianoforte music, it exhibits the most glaring faults of a prophetic Victorianism—the trivial display, the sentimentality, the posturing romanticism.

The performers in his trio for flute, cello, and piano (Messiaen, Laubert, Liliwin), having chosen this work, were undoubtedly right to play it, as they did, with the utmost devotion to the composer's misguided intentions.

In d'Indy's suite for flute, violin, viola, cello, and harp (Messiaen, Laubert, Liliwin), the composer of almost first-rate orchestral works in little more than a weak derivative of César Franck; and second, a sonata for flute, viola da gamba, and harpsichord (Messiaen, Laubert, Liliwin), the composer of almost first-rate orchestral works in little more than a weak derivative of César Franck.

On the Stage
"Glad to See You," a new musical which Dave Wolper plans to present early in the winter, is scheduled to spend part of its five-week preliminary tour in Boston and the rest in Philadelphia. The show is expected to make its out-of-town debut about the end of October but it is not yet announced whether that will be in Boston or Philadelphia. The entertainment, credited to the joint efforts of Fred Thompson, Eddie Davis, Sammy Cahn, and Jules Styne, is concerned with a group of entertainers touring service centers, with settings in England, Scotland, the Azores, Arabia, and in the United States.

Opening Tonight
At the Colonial—"Life with Father." Fourth engagement in Boston of Howard Lindsay's and Russel Crouse's comedy based on Clarence Day's stories about his parents. Carl Benton Reid and Betty Linley head the cast. The production is presented by Oscar Serlin.

Today on Short Waves
London—9:30 p. m.—Prelude to Invasion. ORF, 9:52 m. 10:30 m.—OSU, 10:52 m. 11:15 m.—OSU, 11:35 m. 1:30 p. m.—OSU, 1:54 m. 3:30 p. m.—OSU, 3:54 m. 5:30 p. m.—OSU, 5:54 m. 7:30 p. m.—OSU, 7:54 m. 9:30 p. m.—OSU, 9:54 m.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

WEEI-980A-CBS	WHDH-680A-BLUE	WEE-1080A-NBC	WNAO-1280A-MBS	WMEX-1310A-190m
3:00 "Mary Martin" at 3:15 "The World's 3:30 "The World's 3:45 "The World's 4:00 "The World's 4:15 "The World's 4:30 "The World's 4:45 "The World's 5:00 "The World's 5:15 "The World's 5:30 "The World's 5:45 "The World's 6:00 "The World's 6:15 "The World's 6:30 "The World's 6:45 "The World's 7:00 "The World's 7:15 "The World's 7:30 "The World's 7:45 "The World's 8:00 "The World's 8:15 "The World's 8:30 "The World's 8:45 "The World's 9:00 "The World's 9:15 "The World's 9:30 "The World's 9:45 "The World's 10:00 "The World's 10:15 "The World's 10:30 "The World's 10:45 "The World's 11:00 "The World's 11:15 "The World's 11:30 "The World's 11:45 "The World's 12:00 "The World's	3:00 "The World's 3:15 "The World's 3:30 "The World's 3:45 "The World's 4:00 "The World's 4:15 "The World's 4:30 "The World's 4:45 "The World's 5:00 "The World's 5:15 "The World's 5:30 "The World's 5:45 "The World's 6:00 "The World's 6:15 "The World's 6:30 "The World's 6:45 "The World's 7:00 "The World's 7:15 "The World's 7:30 "The World's 7:45 "The World's 8:00 "The World's 8:15 "The World's 8:30 "The World's 8:45 "The World's 9:00 "The World's 9:15 "The World's 9:30 "The World's 9:45 "The World's 10:00 "The World's 10:15 "The World's 10:30 "The World's 10:45 "The World's 11:00 "The World's 11:15 "The World's 11:30 "The World's 11:45 "The World's 12:00 "The World's	3:00 "The World's 3:15 "The World's 3:30 "The World's 3:45 "The World's 4:00 "The World's 4:15 "The World's 4:30 "The World's 4:45 "The World's 5:00 "The World's 5:15 "The World's 5:30 "The World's 5:45 "The World's 6:00 "The World's 6:15 "The World's 6:30 "The World's 6:45 "The World's 7:00 "The World's 7:15 "The World's 7:30 "The World's 7:45 "The World's 8:00 "The World's 8:15 "The World's 8:30 "The World's 8:45 "The World's 9:00 "The World's 9:15 "The World's 9:30 "The World's 9:45 "The World's 10:00 "The World's 10:15 "The World's 10:30 "The World's 10:45 "The World's 11:00 "The World's 11:15 "The World's 11:30 "The World's 11:45 "The World's 12:00 "The World's	3:00 "The World's 3:15 "The World's 3:30 "The World's 3:45 "The World's 4:00 "The World's 4:15 "The World's 4:30 "The World's 4:45 "The World's 5:00 "The World's 5:15 "The World's 5:30 "The World's 5:45 "The World's 6:00 "The World's 6:15 "The World's 6:30 "The World's 6:45 "The World's 7:00 "The World's 7:15 "The World's 7:30 "The World's 7:45 "The World's 8:00 "The World's 8:15 "The World's 8:30 "The World's 8:45 "The World's 9:00 "The World's 9:15 "The World's 9:30 "The World's 9:45 "The World's 10:00 "The World's 10:15 "The World's 10:30 "The World's 10:45 "The World's 11:00 "The World's 11:15 "The World's 11:30 "The World's 11:45 "The World's 12:00 "The World's	3:00 "The World's 3:15 "The World's 3:30 "The World's 3:45 "The World's 4:00 "The World's 4:15 "The World's 4:30 "The World's 4:45 "The World's 5:00 "The World's 5:15 "The World's 5:30 "The World's 5:45 "The World's 6:00 "The World's 6:15 "The World's 6:30 "The World's 6:45 "The World's 7:00 "The World's 7:15 "The World's 7:30 "The World's 7:45 "The World's 8:00 "The World's 8:15 "The World's 8:30 "The World's 8:45 "The World's 9:00 "The World's 9:15 "The World's 9:30 "The World's 9:45 "The World's 10:00 "The World's 10:15 "The World's 10:30 "The World's 10:45 "The World's 11:00 "The World's 11:15 "The World's 11:30 "The World's 11:45 "The World's 12:00 "The World's

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-980A-CBS	WHDH-680A-BLUE	WEE-1080A-NBC	WNAO-1280A-MBS	WMEX-1310A-190m
7:00 Top of the Morning 7:15 News 7:30 News 7:45 News 8:00 News 8:15 News 8:30 News 8:45 News 9:00 News 9:15 News 9:30 News 9:45 News 10:00 News 10:15 News 10:30 News 10:45 News 11:00 News 11:15 News 11:30 News 11:45 News 12:00 News	7:00 Top of the Morning 7:15 News 7:30 News 7:45 News 8:00 News 8:15 News 8:30 News 8:45 News 9:00 News 9:15 News 9:30 News 9:45 News 10:00 News 10:15 News 10:30 News 10:45 News 11:00 News 11:15 News 11:30 News 11:45 News 12:00 News	7:00 Top of the Morning 7:15 News 7:30 News 7:45 News 8:00 News 8:15 News 8:30 News 8:45 News 9:00 News 9:15 News 9:30 News 9:45 News 10:00 News 10:15 News 10:30 News 10:45 News 11:00 News 11:15 News 11:30 News 11:45 News 12:00 News	7:00 Top of the Morning 7:15 News 7:30 News 7:45 News 8:00 News 8:15 News 8:30 News 8:45 News 9:00 News 9:15 News 9:30 News 9:45 News 10:00 News 10:15 News 10:30 News 10:45 News 11:00 News 11:15 News 11:30 News 11:45 News 12:00 News	7:00 Top of the Morning 7:15 News 7:30 News 7:45 News 8:00 News 8:15 News 8:30 News 8:45 News 9:00 News 9:15 News 9:30 News 9:45 News 10:00 News 10:15 News 10:30 News 10:45 News 11:00 News 11:15 News 11:30 News 11:45 News 12:00 News



"I have always had an extension telephone"

Why can't I keep it when I move?"

Telephone people have this question asked of them quite often these days. The answer is that a War Production Board order prudently prohibits the connection of residence extensions, except for certain needs such as the requirements of professionals.

The reason for this is that there is a shortage of telephone instruments, due to the use of essential materials for war supplies; we must make those that are available go as far as possible among people who have been without any kind of service for long periods of time.

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 2:30, 7:30, 9:30. Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Waver—"Last Days of Pompeii," by Irving Berlin. 2:30, 7:30, 9:30. Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Fascists Warn North Italy of Its 'Peril'

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
As Allied armies in southern France near the Italian border threatening the German battle line in northern Italy, Fascist propaganda has stepped up its barrage against the United States. "Victory of the United States," warns Filippo Muzi in the Provincia di Como, "will put a considerable obstacle in the way of the upward progress of the working classes. . . . Our workers will resume emigration and drudgery in order to increase the wealth of others. . . . Pauperized and ill treated, the Italians will live from hand to mouth; destroyed and reduced to their last shift, our industries will be able to give work to only a very limited number of persons."

In spite of the propaganda efforts of Fascist spokesmen, workers in northern Italy continue to sabotage production. Although a large part of the population is still filled with indifference, the situation in the Milan area and around most of the other big industrial centers is quite tense and strikes are frequent. Agents of the German command apparently are circulating in the factories the information that in the event of revolutionary strikes, the Germans will severely bomb the industrial concerns occupied by strikers.

Financial Unrest

Unrest in the industrial sector is but a small part of the general process of disintegration caused by the expectation of decisive military and political developments. Certain important Milan banks recently provoked serious disturbances in the industrial and financial domain by refusing to accept all checks issued in the Veneto and Liguria, especially in Genoa. The Milan Corriere della Sera, lashing out against this "deliberate move to disorganize and sabotage," insisted that the logical reaction was the immediate suspension of relations with all the areas affected.

Currency circulation grows daily. The war contribution imposed by the Germans has recently been raised from 6,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 lire per month. The Turin Gazzetta del Popolo points out that the State's obligations toward the Bank of Italy have probably raised the public debt to some 600,000,000,000 lire.

On the other hand, the favorable trend of Allied military operations is reflected by the lira quotation. The Swiss franc, recently worth 220 lire, has fallen to 80 lire.

The food-supply question continues to overshadow all other problems. The Fascist Ministry of Agriculture has been compelled to decentralize the food supply. For this purpose, the provinces still under the Mussolini puppet government have been divided into six groups.

The provinces in each group will try to divide the crops, reserves and requirements and adapt transport to circumstances. To overcome the difficulties of rail and road transport—the freight yards at Lambrate Station reportedly were ruined during the last air raid on Milan and trains and now forced to halt 12 miles away—traffic on the River Po between Milan and Venice has been revived. Yet the newly formed Italian River Transport Company for the Po Valley cannot undertake mass transport as the boats are old and there are too few available.

Food Situation Acute

The food situation, especially regarding essentials, is becoming increasingly acute in the big urban

Italians Told to Free Prisoners in Camps

Rome, Aug. 28
Italian Partisans fighting Germans and Mussolini's "Black Brigades" in northern Italy were told Aug. 28 to rescue thousands of political prisoners in jails and concentration camps who are threatened with death or deportation to the Reich. The Partisan clandestine radio station Milan Libero warned Italian patriots that Germans were following a policy of killing or deporting prisoners to prevent their liberation by the Allied advance.

centers. The daily milk ration in Milan has again been reduced owing to transport difficulties. On Sundays, Mondays, and Thursdays the ration is 3.5 ounces, and on other days 3.7 ounces.

The potato crop shows good yields, but the distribution may be influenced by transport difficulties. From Turin comes word that lately the quality of bread has greatly deteriorated. The Turin Stampa explains that large quantities of rye flour are used.

German sources continue to give optimistic descriptions of the food situation in northern Italy. They claim that the population eats better than a year ago and that, compared with last year, rations have been doubled and can be procured without waiting in queues. It is admitted that fat remains scarce, but as compensation the markets and shops of the big industrial centers offer eggs, poultry, rabbit, canned fish, fruit, and vegetables.

Fruit Sent to Reich

However, German correspondents in the occupied North have refrained from reporting that considerable quantities of Italian peach, apricot, and pear supplies have been directed to those regions in southern Germany which are suffering most from air raids. Moreover, Rolandi Ricci has stated in Corriere della Sera that it is impossible to subsist on the present rations. Regarding the alleged supplies of poultry—the price of which is uncontrolled—National Price Commissioner Carlo Fabrizio has admitted that chickens cost 200 lire a kilogram and therefore have disappeared from the tables of the workers, the clerks, and all those "who are certainly not able to reduce their miserable savings by such a sum for the purpose of buying goods . . . exclusively reserved for the wealthy."

Prices are rising astronomically. "The scandal of the failure to observe controlled prices continues," writes the Milan Corriere della Sera.

The daily life of the average Italian in the German-held northern provinces has undergone certain changes.

Woodcutters Active

In Turin, for example, gas distribution has ceased entirely owing to lack of coal. The inhabitants of the city are therefore cutting down plants and saplings in the wooded regions of the hills. The Turin press warns that the "bands of woodcutters" are bringing about the danger of landslides, threatening the streets and buildings on the hillsides. The papers report that certain roads are continually overrun by woodcutters, who, not satisfied with taking away a little firewood for domestic use, use

handcarts and wagons to carry away large quantities of timber.

A German correspondent reports that achievements with regard to work in bombed cities are "surprising." He claims that there is quite a lot of building activity in the midst of the destruction and that a few days after a raid most of the debris has been cleared. However, according to Corriere della Sera, the question of the removal of debris is daily becoming more acute, and the Milan Italia, estimating that the rubble from houses which have collapsed in Milan amounts to 1,000,000 cubic meters, writes that about 200,000 cubic meters have now been cleared away.

The curfew imposed by the military authorities has compelled Italians to go to bed early during the hot summer nights and to start work correspondingly earlier. All

Clark Says Germany Totters on Last Legs

By the Associated Press
Rome, Aug. 28
"The German is wobbling on his last legs, with Allied forces in France and Russia closing in on him, and we are ready again to bloody his nose here," Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark declared today in welcoming elements of the 92d Infantry Division, a Negro combat unit, to his Fifth Army in Italy.

The commander asserted the Fifth Army had captured more than 47,000 of enemy, killed and wounded several times that number, and destroyed 10 to 15 German divisions.

vacations for workers have been suspended and professional sports meetings are prohibited.

Romania Termed Fertile Soil for Strong Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 28
—Former Romanian Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu believes that Romania still can become a strong democracy in spite of the fascist extravagances of recent years.

"The Romanian democracy of the future will be supported chiefly by the Romanian peasant, who forms the bulk of the population and has a fine individualistic democratic sense combined with a community spirit," Mr. Gafencu said in an interview. "There is no chance that the Romanian peasant would look with favor on a communistic social structure. Possession of his bit of land is of great importance to him."

Mr. Gafencu says Romania must work to build up a strong democratic-thinking elite, as the

present Romanian ruling classes are too prone to slide off along undemocratic lines. However, he is of the opinion that once a firm democratic framework has been formed, this problem can be solved, too. In other words, a tradition in democratic government is needed so that with time everyone will feel that democracy is the legitimate and only form of government for Romania.

Transylvanian Role

Mr. Gafencu believes the population of Transylvania will be especially useful in building up Romanian democracy, as good democratic character can be found there.

"The fact of Germany's coming defeat will facilitate the rebuilding of Romanian democracy," Mr. Gafencu declared. "One of the chief reasons for the departure of Romania from democratic methods

was a tendency to believe that fascism could be defeated only by its own methods. Thus under King Carol, public opinion was divided into two streams—the fascists and those who fought fascism with fascist methods. The latter group supported the authoritarian tendencies in the personality of King Carol."

"For many, totalitarian methods were not a question of ideology but a practical method of self-defense. Youth, too, which five or six years ago was enthusiastically fascist, is now no longer so. Many of the peasants still support fascism as a cure for fascism. Dr. Julius Maniu, Peasant Party leader, is, however, a beautiful, firm character who has remained democratic in outlook. The present government is well equipped to establish a democratic Romania, according to Mr. Ga-

fencu. He said young King Mihai and his advisers overthrew the old regime because they felt this was the wish of the entire population. "Peasants and all economic circles were with the King and, most important, the Army which, contrary to current rumor, was not under the influence of Marshal Antonescu but against continuing the war as a partner of Germany," Mr. Gafencu said.

The King also was supported by the coalition of democratic parties in which the chief party is that of Mr. Maniu, with George Brătianu the leader of the middle-class party and two left leaders the Socialist and Communist Parties.

The Communists in Romania are not rabid but have become nationalist in outlook and other parties are ready for friendly cooperation with the leftists," he said.



We salute G.M.'s "G.I.s"

We are waiting to welcome them back

We are planning jobs for them

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G. O. P. Fights Georgia Factional Slate

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 28 (P)—The Republican National Committee appealed to a Georgia court today to give its slate of presidential electors a place on the State's November general election ballot.

The Committee's slate was rejected by John B. Wilson, Democratic Secretary of State, who, after a hearing, recognized as official representatives of the Republican Party in Georgia, a dissident faction that submitted an all-white ticket composed of six Republicans and six independent Democrats.

Mr. Wilson also accepted under the Independent Democratic Ballot a ticket identical with that given the Republican label, and a regular Democratic list pledged to support the Roosevelt-Truman slate.

Leaders of the Republican faction recognized by Mr. Wilson said they were backing the Dewey-Bricker ticket but the In-

dependent Democrats did not designate their presidential choice. The Republican National Committee asked Superior Court Judge Frank A. Hooper at a hearing today to issue a mandamus writ requiring Mr. Wilson to certify its list of electors. The National Committee group is represented in Georgia by Wilson Williams, National Committeeman, and a faction of both Negro and white Republicans.

Black Mart End Seen In Radio Tube Sales

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (P)—Because of increasing shipments of radio tubes, the National Association of Broadcasters said yesterday, "It is likely that all black-market tube operations will disappear entirely early in 1945, if not before."

"Even now," the Association said in its annual report, "a number of large legitimate merchants have been solicited by black-market operators to take over their entire tube stocks at list, less 40 per cent."

The Association also forecast that when production of radio sets is resumed many sets retailing from \$60 and \$65 up will cover the standard, frequency modulation, and one or more short-wave bands. "The quality of sets in all price ranges is expected to show improvement over prewar models," it added.

Film Extras Face Loss

Of Oscar Award Ballot
HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (P)—About 4,000 extra players would become ineligible to vote in the annual awards selection of the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences under a revision of balloting procedure recommended by an Academy committee. The recommendation, which requires ratification by the new Board of Academy Governors to be elected next month would reduce the number of voters from 10,000 to about 6,000.

Texas Democrats Hold Runoff Poll

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 28 (P)—Texas voters have sent one new representative to Congress and rejected two others in a second Democratic primary devoid of any national issues.

Fewer than 30,000 votes were still out as the Texas Election Bureau turned in its final report on the Aug. 26 runoff primary, listing returns from 248 of the State's 254 counties including 146 complete and 36 which held no election.

In the three congressional contests, District Attorney Tom Pickett, Palestine, defeated Representative Nat Patton, Crockett; Representative J. J. Mansfield, Columbus, Chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee who had represented the 9th District for 27 years, led former State Senator L. J. Sulak, La Grange; and Representative Sam Russell, Stephenville, defeated former Representative Clyde L. Garrett, Eastland. Mr. Patton has served 10 years in the House.

Americans Cross Marne—Two Soviet Armies Race for Ploesti

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Continued from Page 1

and captured Meaux in the loop of the river 23 miles east of Paris. The Germans were yielding the battleground of World War I without a fight as the Americans swept on through Meaux unchecked. Sedan, a famous battlefield in 1870 and 1940, was 105 miles to the northeast.

Toward the sea, the British established a fifth bridgehead across the Seine, swinging their forces across the river near Louviers, between Vernon and Point-de-l'Arche where the Canadians have crossed. For the first time in this war, American troops were fighting on a battlefield of World War I. The quaint town of Meaux marked the high tide of the German attempt to take Paris in September, 1914—an attempt which ended with the Allied victory of the First Battle of the Marne when the Paris taxicab army stemmed the German tide.

The town is 24 miles southwest of Chateau-Thierry where American troops in the Second Battle of the Marne held the Germans during the fateful days of June and July, 1918, and took part in the counter-offensive launched on July 18.

The whole present Allied attack was swinging north on or across the Seine River along almost the whole 200 miles from its source to the sea.

Between Paris and the English Channel, American, British, and Canadian armies deepened four bridgeheads over the Seine and have doomed Rouen, 13th city of France, with 122,800 population, which is now the center of German resistance.

The Allies also virtually doomed the great port of Le Havre and have opened the way into the German robot-bomb belt in the Pas de Calais farther north.

The American bridgehead was at Mantes, the British at Vernon, and the Canadians had two between Elbeuf and Pont-de-l'Arche. United States Third Army infantry was streaming into the great tank-won bulge between the Seine and the Marne, forming a

consolidated front 85 miles or more almost due east of Paris in a great half-wheel around the still exuberant and now virtually cleared French Capital.

The push through Meaux, 10 miles beyond the first-won foothold along the Marne at Lagny, was described as meeting virtually no opposition. It gave the Americans an assault line from which they could turn any Marne defense or stab north in a deep encirclement—or cut off—of the rocket bomb coast.

Three U. S. Columns Press Forward

To the southeast, one American column was at Nangis across the Seine 16 miles east of Melun, a second was at Provins, 45 miles southeast of Paris, and a third pushed seven miles north of captured Nogent to Villenauxe.

Beyond Troyes on the American right flank a fourth column jabbed toward Vitry, on the upper Marne 45 miles southwest of Verdun, and less than 100 miles from the German border.

There was no confirmation at Supreme Headquarters of an Algerian broadcast reporting that the Americans had reached Vitry—but the extent of the gain beyond Troyes was kept a security secret. The Americans closed in to the outskirts of Romilly, 10 miles east of Nogent.

Supreme Headquarters said the whole front south of the Seine "except in the last shredded Nazi pocket south of the Seine mouth, has been mopped up except for scattered groups of nowhere more than 1,000 Germans and these are being cleaned out swiftly."

A front dispatch said that a trap spelling doom for many Germans was established in three loops on the left bank of the Seine in the area of Rouen, 65 miles northwest of Paris. Scattered elements of five German divisions, numbering in all perhaps 20,000 men, were being pounded from the ground and air as the Nazis scrambled madly to get across the river and join in the retreat to the east.

This was the last stand of the tag end of the broken German Seventh Army and the Fifteenth Army which came too late to its aid. The Germans "pinned into the three pockets in the Seine bends between Rouen and the sea are attempting to cross the river which there ranges in width from 300 yards to a mile. Their only escape is by swimming or barge."

At their respective bridgeheads northwest of Paris the Americans, British, and Canadians were pouring an unbroken flood of troops and tanks across the river to write off the last of the German Fifteenth Army.

At Brest, on the tip of the Breton peninsula, besieging American troops fought forward 1,000 yards in an assault that has carried into the main inland defense system close around the town.

South France:

Germans Struggle To Flee Rhone Trap

More than half of all German soldiers garrisoning Southern France prior to the Allied landings are believed to have been killed, wounded, or captured in less than two weeks, and the last



Germans Routed in Romania

Arrows indicate how two powerful Russian armies are pressing on Bucharest and Ploesti against swiftly collapsing resistance from German Army forces.

tered remnants were reported fighting a desperate battle in the Rhone Valley to escape a trap.

American troops have reached the valley north of Montelimar, 100 air-line miles north of Marseille, after a march of 200 miles in two days, and have cut off the line of retreat of the German 11th Armored Division and other troops to the south, field dispatches announced.

At least 50,000 enemy front-line troops were estimated to have been knocked out of the war in the invasion of Southern France to date.

The German 11th Division was being pressed from the south by other American units, dispatches said, and was being harassed by Maquisards in the hills to the west and cut up by Allied artillery fire from the east.

The Germans were making a fierce effort to cut a way through to Valence, 25 miles north of Montelimar. It was said, but the Americans were confident of their ability to crush the attempts.

The Germans were confronted by the additional menace of "Butler's Task Force"—the mobile command commanded by Brig. Gen. Frederick Butler, which several days ago reached Grenoble, 70 miles northeast of Montelimar, and whose activities have not been reported since.

The Germans were attempting to withdraw northward through the Rhone Valley along the river's east bank when a column from Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's advancing army fell upon them and in a series of tough encounters killed untold hundreds, a headquarters announcement said. It was estimated 15,000 of the battered German Nineteenth Army have been eliminated.

Hampering the Nazis in their fight up the Rhone has been the work of the Allied Air Force, cutting bridges from underneath them and making withdrawals both hazardous and costly. The Chances of the Nazis to pull east and north of Valence were diminishing with each day's fighting.

The Germans were known to have been in the Montelimar area almost a week ago. The town itself is in the center of the Rhone Valley, but the terrain from there to the east rises gradually into rugged alpine country.

While strong forces of bombers assaulted the heavily manned enemy coastal batteries on the fortified island of Ratonneau, which lies west of Marseille, French infantry reported they had all but eliminated Nazi resistance in the great maritime port. All opposition was confined exclusively to the harbor area.

On the eastern flank of the bridgehead, Allied forces have reached the Var River and have spread out along its banks. The Var's mouth is only four miles from the great Riviera playground resort of Nice.

For the 15th consecutive day Allied ground forces were favored by clear skies and warm weather. Before the war the commander of "Butler's Task Force" was identified with park planning at Washington.

During the initial phase of the invasion he took time off to remark: "My big ambition after the war is to return to San Francisco, park my feet on a window sill, and watch the ships sail out of the Golden Gate."

Air Over Europe:

American Pilots Hit Fleeing Nazis

American fighters and fighter bombers flew thousands of sorties from the West attacking fleeing German troops, their airports, and transport facilities all through Northern France, the Low Countries, and as far into Germany as Frankfurt.

Striking from Italy, strong forces of heavy United States bombers blasted the Moosbierbaum oil refinery in Austria; the Szony refinery in Hungary on the Danube 50 miles northwest of Budapest; the Miskolc rail yards, 100 miles northeast of Budapest; the Avio viaduct and the Ora bridge on the Brenner Pass rail

line in Northern Italy. The Hungarian rail targets were at junctions of lines in surrendered Romania and threatened Czechoslovakia and were in tactical support of the swiftly advancing Russian armies.

Preliminary reports from British and French bases showed that about 500 American fighters alone had shot up 11 troop trains, more than 200 locomotives, oil tanks, barges, radio, flask emplacements, radio towers, and power stations. This cavalry of the sky destroyed 500 freight cars and damaged 1,000 more.

They exploded an ammunition train carrying many tons of explosives near Budenville with a blast—started by a machine-gun bullet—which jarred the countryside for miles around.

Fortresses and Liberators from Italy bombed the oil plants in Austria and Hungary through smoke screens.

Robot bombs fell in London and South England around noon, breaking a lull of more than 30 hours, but the attacks were limited and short.

Some buzzed in from directions which suggested that the Germans are using new sites, perhaps some held in reserve, newly constructed, or shifted from other locations.

A communiqué said 450 flying bombs were launched against England in the week ended at 6 a. m. Aug. 28, making the total about 7,700 since the blind attacks started.

The night was free of bombs.

Attacking fiercely against German forces withdrawing slowly into their Gothic Line defenses for a last-ditch defense of northern Italy, Polish troops have punched a path through Nazi strongholds behind the Metauro River and

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have fought on across the Arzila, Allied Headquarters announced. The advances placed Eighth Army units in the Adriatic sector within five miles of the important port of Pesaro and only a little more than 20 miles from Rimini at the southern edge of the broad Po Valley.

North and east of Florence, the Nazi withdrawal into the Gothic Line continued.

Eastern Front:

Russians Advance Toward Bucharest

Two great Russian Army groups paced by colorful Cossacks advanced within less than 50 miles of Bucharest in a drive swiftly overrunning the wealthy Ploesti oil region.

An unconfirmed report said some columns had plunged also 50 miles into Transylvania.

The 16,842-square-mile northern section of Transylvania was cut away from Romania and awarded to Hungary by Hitler in the 1940 Vienna dictate. Yet there were no reports of Hungarians fighting alongside the Germans in that area.

The German communiqué said "counterattacks by Hungarian and German troops to prevent the enemy from entering Hungary through the eastern Carpathians are making good headway."

The main Russian direction in Romania was toward Bucharest, but numerous columns moved off the Russian right flank into the Carpathians. It was one of these which was reported deep in Transylvania, which Romania has sworn to retake from Hungary.

Strong air forces were bombing and strafing the disorganized German day and night.

East of captured Galati, in the breached defenses in the gap between the mountains and the Danube mouth, advancing Russian troops poured down the highway toward Bucharest on roads which skirt the Baragan Steppes north of the Bulgarian frontier.

Nazi Resistance Appears Broken

Front dispatches said Nazi Storm Troopers were haranguing and threatening the German troops in efforts to make a stand. There was sporadic resistance, but the armies of Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin and Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky appeared to have broken the back of the Nazi forces before Bucharest.

A Bucharest communiqué said Romanian troops going over to the Allies struck the Germans at Ploesti and blocked mountain passes leading to Hungary by way of Transylvania.

German radiocasts frankly admitted their position was "precarious," and said Nazi troops were locked in "unusually ferocious" battle with Romanian troops amid the twisted wreckage of Ploesti oil field installations.

Russians overwhelmed the Germans at Focani and Galati, anchors of the once-vaunted Nazi defense line, and rolled on through the oil fields of Ramnicul-Sarat, 22 miles beyond Focani and 75 miles northeast of Bucharest. Ploesti is 57 miles southwest of the advancing Red Armies.

General Malinovsky moved on Ploesti and Bucharest down the southern side of the Transylvanian Alps while General Tolbukhin rolled ahead from the Danube. The way appeared wide open to Bucharest.

The Moscow communiqué said Russian positions northeast and east of Praga, Warsaw's east suburb, had been improved, and that 50 additional localities on the Estonian front capitulated to the Third Baltic Army.

Greece: Isolated Nazis Seeking to Leave?

A Chiasso, Switzerland, dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne reported that German forces in Greece—cut off from the Reich by developments in Romania and Bulgaria—were preparing to abandon that country.

The dispatch said small units of

the German Army were gathering and regrouping for an attempt to fight their way through Yugoslavia to Germany.

Pacific: Allied Air Bases Closing In on Tokyo

Hitching its bases ever closer to Tokyo, Allied air power in the Pacific is heightening the tempo of its assault.

Reported over the week end were some of the heaviest sustained bombing raids yet conducted simultaneously on a wide range of targets in the Nimitz-MacArthur theaters—89 tons of bombs on Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands 750 miles south of Tokyo; 142 tons on Palau; more than 130 tons on the Moluccas.

In these attacks, eight small Japanese watercraft were sunk or damaged and 11 enemy planes destroyed or damaged.

Supplementing recently won air-dromes on Saipan, Tinian, and Guam in the Marianas is a newly completed field on Middelburg Island off Sanaspor at the northwest tip of Dutch New Guinea.

China: Stilwell Airmen Raid Shanghai Area

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Headquarters on Aug. 28 confirmed a fresh attack by American Liberators on the vicinity of Shanghai, and said storage areas at the mouth of the Whangpoo were blasted.

Woosung, important Japanese storage area, is at the mouth of the river, 13 miles from Shanghai.

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Shift of Romania to Allies Ended Lengthy Secret Moves

Continued from Page 1

alternative but turn to the Axis powers for support. The fall of France was a heavy blow to Balkan countries and made Romania, like Bulgaria, believe that Germany might now be invincible in Europe.

In October, 1940, following Nazi political and economic infiltration, German forces entered the country and Marshal Ion Antonescu, who had sent King Carol on his travels, became the puppet of the Nazis and Romania became a mere province of the greater German Lebensraum.

When Germany declared war on Russia Marshal Antonescu also declared war on Russia. It wasn't difficult to gain general popular support because of the hopes of regaining the Provinces of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina.

Soldiers Fought Bravely
Romanian soldiers certainly fought bravely, but overwhelming losses at Stalingrad, Smolensk, and Kiev, convinced Romanian political military leaders that they were being bled white.

In consequence for the past two years Romanian leaders have been seeking in devious ways through Allied and neutral diplomats to find a way out from the war. One important difficulty, however, apart from German occupation of the country, was that Romanian politicians long remained

strangely unacquainted with developments among the Allies.

Thus at that time even the peasant leader, Dr. Iuliu Maniu, in a letter to a person in this country, seemed to assume that it would be possible to make a separate peace with Britain and the United States.

Separate Peace Hinted

In fact Romanian publicists took special pains to explain that their state wasn't at war with the latter Allies, only with the Soviet Union.

Romania did not realize how much importance was laid by Britain upon unity between Big Three powers and impossibility of separating them.

A real move toward peace came last winter. Romania, by then forced to realize that peace with the Allies meant peace with the Soviet Union, the only one of the Big Three against which it was actively waging war.

Things really moved as can now be revealed when President Beneš of Czechoslovakia, acting on the initiative of a number of leading Romanians, discussed Romania's situation with Premier Stalin and Foreign Commissar Molotov during his visit to Moscow.

Then, followed Mr. Molotov's statement that Russia had no desire to interfere in Romania's internal social and political structure.

Envoy Sent to Cairo

Marshal Antonescu realized the hopelessness of his country's situation and last February in an accord between his Ministers and the Opposition leaders, Dr. Maniu, and Georg Bratianu, it was agreed that an envoy should be sent to the Western Allies.

Prince Stirbey's visit to Cairo was the result. He requested armistice terms and instructed formed, and toward the end of March, Russia intimated its willingness to discuss terms with the Antonescu regime.

Less than three months later Marshal Antonescu accepted the armistice terms. Russia was then Foreign Minister to travel to Istanbul and announce acceptance.

Time Set for Action

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Hayfield Conference



Associated Press

American and British Army Commanders Confer in France

Left to right (as seen): Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, United States First Army Commander; Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey, British Second Army Commander; Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery, Allied Field Commander in Western Europe.

Chinese Execute General Chang

By the Associated Press

Chungking, Aug. 28
It was announced officially today that Gen. Chang Teh-sheng, commander of China's Fourth Army, was executed Aug. 25 for dereliction of duty during the defense of Changsha.

Ordered to hold Changsha at all costs, the general was convicted by a court-martial of having allowed a commanding hill to fall into enemy hands, thus causing Japanese capture of the city.

which was to be when the Russian armies were on the frontiers of old Romania and the Allies could send help so as to prevent the Germans taking vengeance on Romania.

Romania's final decision, however, seems to have come very suddenly, without the Allies being properly warned ahead of time.

Whether this was due to fear that the Germans already knew too much and might take strong counteraction cannot be said at the moment.

But it is significant that it is reported that Marshal Antonescu was at Hitler's headquarters less than a fortnight ago, and Hitler may have indicated to his visitor that he knew something was afoot in Bucharest.

Argentines Free U. S. Reporter

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 28 (AP)—Arnaldo Cortesi, New York Times correspondent, was released last night after having been detained 11 hours by police who arrested him in bed at his apartment.

It was learned that the reason for his detention was a dispatch he filed Aug. 26 dealing with an address made by Vice-President Juan Peron at a private session of stock exchange members. The dispatch was not transmitted, having been intercepted by the Government interventor at the cable office.

Prior to his release, United States Consul Hiram Bingham, Jr., was denied permission to talk to Mr. Cortesi.

Argentine Government officials asserted that Mr. Cortesi's dispatch was incorrect. They specifically objected to a statement that Mr. Peron had expressed the Government's intention of "ruthlessly" eliminating opposition to its social program. Mr. Peron appeared before the exchange to explain the regime's projects in the social field, but correspondents were not given access to the full record of the meeting.

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Polish Unity in Hands of Underground

Continued from Page 1

Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk should proceed to Warsaw as soon as it is liberated and there form a new government in co-operation with the Polish Underground movement and Committee of Liberation.

Two Major Questions

According to the Government decision at its recent Cabinet meeting the opinion of the Underground movement shall first be obtained concerning the following outstanding questions:

1. The make-up of the new government, that is, how many from the present Government, the Liberation Committee, and the Underground movement it should contain.

2. Their opinion about Poland's future east and west frontiers and whether revision of the Constitution of 1935 should occur immediately or be left to a new national assembly.

The Government in exile has always paid great attention to the views of the Polish Underground at home, but now the Underground is to be given the last word on basic issues.

New Cabinet Possible

This results from the attitude of Polish Socialists here who, after the proposal of their representative, Jan Kwapiński, Vice-Premier, that Communists should be admitted into the new government had been rejected as unrealistic—it was obviously unacceptable to the Soviet Union—then proposed that the Underground movement's decision should be final.

If this view is accepted then

Premier Mikolajczyk will presumably go to liberated Warsaw and form a new government on the basis of an agreement regarding representation.

Should the Underground's reply be unfavorable then there is a strong likelihood of a split in the Polish Government here.

Underground Divided

Unfortunately, the position inside Poland has become more complicated as relations between Underground forces under command of the London Government in exile and those under the Liberation Committee have become more embittered.

General Rola-Zymierski, commander of the latter, is reported to have threatened to have General Bor, commanding inside Warsaw, put under arrest for treason.

Meanwhile, Polish radio stations under control of General Bor, after thanking the RAF for British help, continued, "But we ask why we have received no help from Russia, not a single rifle, not a single grenade."

Now it must be realized that the Underground movement's co-operation was first welcomed because it hindered German activities. Now Underground co-operation is wanted to be subservient to political considerations.

Thus it is doubtful whether the defeat of Germany will be sufficient to remove friction among the Poles themselves. That will only disappear with a Russo-Polish understanding on general political lines.

It is not surprising therefore that the Polish Underground's reply to the Government's inquiries

is eagerly awaited here, since from this far-reaching decisions may result.

Milkmen Cut Mileage

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Allied Armies Rush Supplies To Feed Hungry Parisians

Continued from Page 1

eral Eisenhower said as his state tour of the city ended.

With General Eisenhower were General Bradley, commander of the United States 12th Army Group; Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander of the French Forces of the Interior; Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc, commander of the French 2d Armored Division; Air Chief Marshal Tedder, and Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, commander of the United States 5th Corps.

De Gaulle Not Present

General de Gaulle was not present at this function.

Armored cars and motorcycles, with sirens screaming, preceded the Allied commanders, who waved their greetings from open touring cars. The route took them past the Washington Monument in La Place de Lafayette, then down the Champs-Élysées to the Arc de Triomphe.

It was said that General Eisenhower had not planned to visit the French Capital when he left his Normandy headquarters yesterday for a tour of the Falaise pocket.

Those shots which rang out in Notre Dame against a background of fervent singing of "Te Deum" have resounded the world over.

One thing which stands out even more clearly from these dramatic Paris scenes is the bravery of the Parisians and above all of General de Gaulle who was described by independent eyewitnesses as showing a completely fearless bearing all through the ordeal.

London is rejoicing that General de Gaulle came to no harm from assassins in Paris. But the attempt is seen to enhance the standing of the man who stood staunchly for a free France in his nation's darkest hour. The outcome of the affair is regarded as a good augury for the France of tomorrow.

The London Evening Standard recalls Abraham Lincoln in its editorial, which says, "General de Gaulle, after victory, was shot at from within the sanctuary of Notre Dame, where he was dedicating himself to France's future. Happily he escaped Lincoln's fate; and it will be the hope of every friend of France that, rising to Lincoln's noble stature, he will do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among Frenchmen and with all nations."

Week-end shootings in Paris are regarded in London as having further significance as a warning of how the Nazis may well attempt to fight the war to a sporadic finish. It is thought here by authoritative observers that German armed forces, notably Nazi SS troops, may be broken up into groups but continue fighting, thus bringing the war to an end in a very different way from the gen-

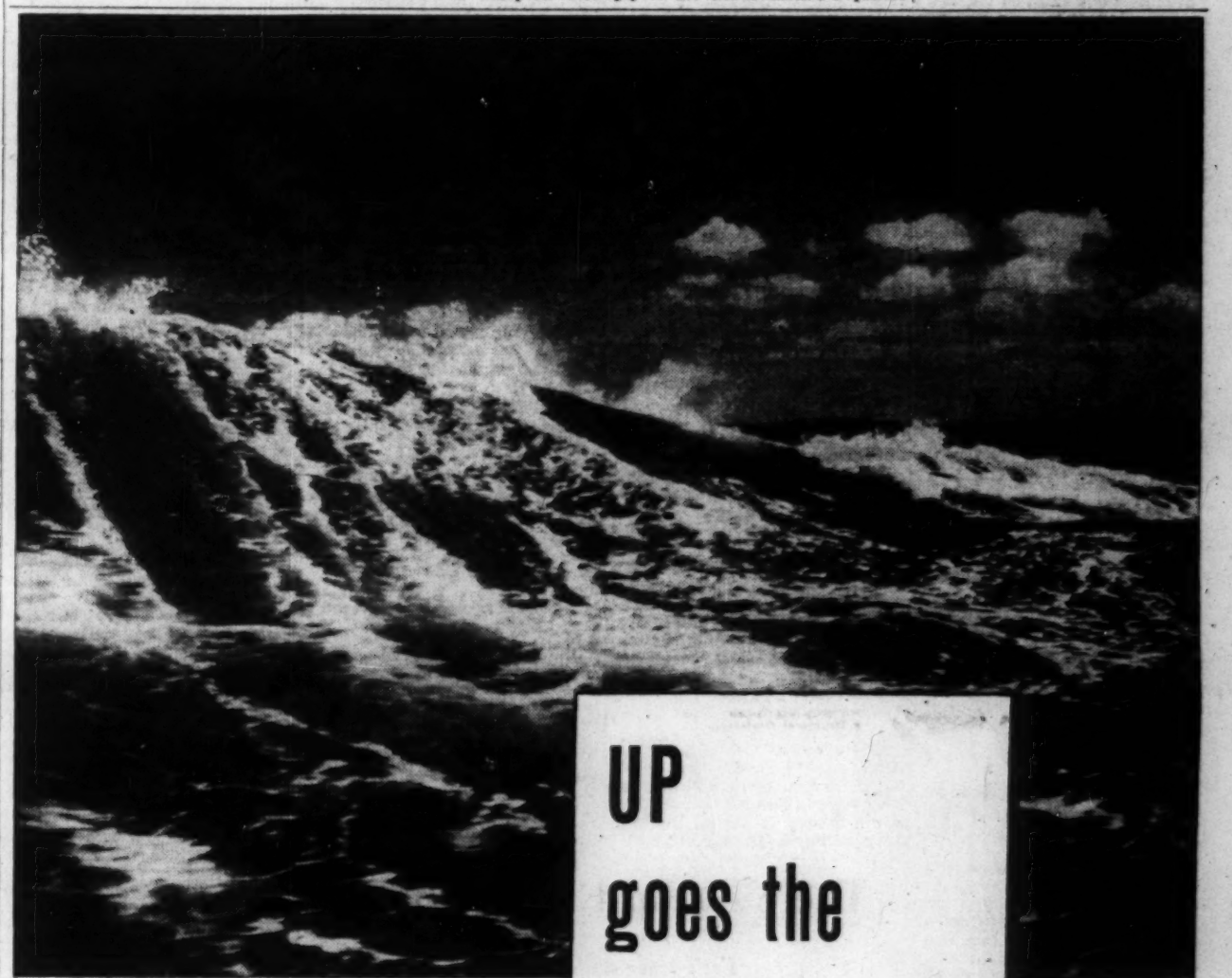
Iceland Official Hits Plan for U. S. Bases

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Foreign Minister Vilhjalmur Thor of Iceland said his countrymen "regret" any implication that it will be necessary for the United States "to acquire peacetime military bases in Iceland, by lease or outright ownership."

This is especially so, he added, if the implications are attributed to leading politicians.

Mr. Thor declined to identify the "politicians" about whom he was speaking. Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee suggested in the Senate recently that the United States should secure permanently the wartime bases it is using in the Atlantic and the Pacific.

General Ignico New Chief Of Spokane Air Command
SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 28 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Robert V. Ignico, until recently Commanding General of the 11th Air Force Service Command, which serves the Alaskan and Aleutian theater air operations, has arrived by plane to assume command of the Spokane Air Service Command.



UP goes the tide of fighting gas!

Now another giant new catalytic cracking plant goes into production... climaxing Atlantic's \$22,000,000 program of rolling out fighting gas.

This Port Arthur, Texas, unit is a twin of the plant completed by Atlantic at Point Breeze, Philadelphia, just a few weeks ago.

Pouring from the new "cats" day and night, a flood of added war fuel carries Atlantic production to the high-tide in three years of ever-mounting output.

The new upsurge comes as part of the answer to "most urgent" pleas of

U. S. generals at the attack fronts. They have called for shipments of fighting fuel "above and beyond all previous estimates." And they are getting them.

To help keep bomber and fighter planes flying, tanks plunging forward... mechanized divisions rolling on... is the great objective of Atlantic expenditure today.

It is also an investment in tomorrow... when Atlantic will process high-octane motor gasoline... bringing you the most economical, most powerful car fuel you have ever known.

25 YEARS' PETROLEUM PROGRESS SINCE PEARL HARBOR

ATLANTIC

WHITE FLASH • MOTOR OIL • LUBRICATION SERVICE

Stories You Can
Read for Yourself

For Children

A Monday Page

Huckleberry Time

By Margery Bianco
Illustrated by Raffaele Buzoni
Part Two

After their swim, they hurried into their pants and shirts, and pulled their sneakers on. This time there was no room for Red in the side-car. He would have to ride on the handlebars. The two filled pails just barely fitted into the grocery box. Fatty tied them in place with a piece of twine.

The lady who wanted huckleberries lived in one of the summer cottages along the river shore. Fatty chose his customers carefully. When possible, he preferred summer visitors, who had more money and were less likely to haggle over prices. He liked, for business reasons, to keep his customers secret. On the other hand, the cottage was one of a group standing back a good way from the road. To reach it one must either go along the beach or follow a loose sandy path between trees. That meant lugging the two pails by himself.

When they came in sight of the river he asked, "Do you want to wait here, while I take the pails up to the house?"

Red knew Fatty. He felt that it would be better to go along. He said, "Those pails are heavy. We'd better take one each, so we won't spill any."

Side by side they ploughed their way through the sand to the back door of the cottage. It was shut fast. Fatty banged with his knuckles. After a while a young woman, in sun-glasses and a pink play suit, came out from the cottage next door. She said, "If you're looking for Mrs. Loomis's name, she went to the city for a couple of days. Do you want me to take a message for her?"

Fatty stared, still clutching his pail. "Why, she—she give me an order for huckleberries, an' I spent all day pickin' 'em for her!"

Fatty Rebels
"Why, isn't that too bad!" said the young woman brightly. "She won't be back until day after tomorrow. Do you suppose they'll keep over that long? Maybe your own mother could use these, an' then when Mrs. Loomis isn't it?"

—when Mrs. Loomis gets back again you can pick her some more, instead."

Pick her some more! Red and Fatty nearly choked. As if picking huckleberries was that easy! As if all you had to do was just go out some place with a pail and fill it up like shovelling sand. As if it was just fun. If berry picking was so easy, why didn't summer visitors go out and pick for themselves instead of buying berries from the fruit man?

Red said, "Lady, did you ever pick huckleberries?"

"Why, no, but there must be lots of them around. I see little girls going up the road with pails every day."

Happily, at just that moment, a second young lady appeared. She was younger than the first one, and prettier, and she was not all dolled up in a play suit. She wore slacks, and old sneakers that were out at the toes. She didn't look like summer folk.

"So your customer walked out on you, h-m?" She eyed the pail of berries, scooped up a few and ate them off the palm of her hand. "Why don't you buy them, Ruth?"

"Me? I wouldn't know what to do with them all."

"Make a pie," said the second girl. "A big pie," she added firmly. "About so big." And she stretched out her sun-tanned arms, winking at the two boys.

"Some pie!" said Red, feeling suddenly heartened. People would not start eating one's berries by the handful, like that, unless they meant to buy them.

"What do you want a quart?"

"Twenty-five," said Fatty promptly. "That's what this Mrs.—now—Loomis was goin' to pay me."

"I'll give you twenty. And that's five cents more'n they're worth, and you know it." Clearly this was no summer visitor.

"Huckleberries are awful scarce this year," said Fatty guardedly. "So are customers, by the looks of 'em."

The Story Starts Here

Red and his friend Tommy Hicks, called Fatty, had gone huckleberrying in a place deep in the woods that Fatty had found, where the berries grew large and thick. Red's mother wanted six quarts and had promised to pay ten cents a quart for them; Fatty had a customer in one of the cottages who was willing to pay twenty-five cents a quart. So Red and Fatty made a deal to go fifty-fifty. When they had picked the bushes fairly clean, they took a swim in the stream.

of it. She fixed him firmly with her eye. Fatty looked pained. "Well—seein' it's you—"

The lady with the sun-glasses said, "Why, Polly, you aren't going to buy all those berries! How will you get them home?"

Red cast her a look which said plainly, "Must you go sticking your spoke into this?"

"In the boat," said Polly. "And I'm not going to buy them all, either. You're going to buy some of 'em, too. I should think," she went on reflectively, "about four quarts. They keep quite a while in the icebox."

"But I don't want—"

"Yes, you do. You must certainly do. And now you get me a strong cart and a quart basket, and we'll measure them out."

Good Measure
She sat down on the doorstep, running the berries through her fingers. "High-bush," she added after a moment. "The most I ever got was ten cents a quart."

"Gee!" said Fatty.

By the time Ruth came back with a cart and a berry-basket they were feeling like three conspirators.

"There. All I can possibly use is two quarts. And unless your aunt is doing canning—"

"She is," said Polly. "At least, she will when she gets these berries. She cast a practiced eye on the bigger of the two pails.

"That's a twelve quart, isn't it? Good. Then we won't need to measure that one." She shook the pail up, added a few more berries until they reached the inside line, and dumped them into the cart.

"I'll take those. Now we need a big bowl."

"All I have is a saucepan," said Ruth snappily. "And I don't need berries."

Red felt suddenly sorry for her. After all, everybody doesn't like huckleberries. Some people think they taste of scented soap. Maybe she was one of them. He said, "My mother'll take six quarts."

There's a Boat in Our Yard!

Let's Make Something—9

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

A box, a board, a broom and a boy. Put them together this way and you have a Backyard Boat, complete with Captain.

A box is the ship's hull, a board the captain's bridge. The broom is a mast which stands in the ship's bow; it is braced with a few bricks or rocks.

The sail is a piece of worn-out sheet, but instead it might be any old curtain, or even a raggedy shirt, attached by its sleeves so it can flap wildly in the wind.

One of the easiest ways to attach the sail is shown in the picture. Pieces of friction tape are bound around the two front corners of the cloth and crisscrossed around the stick. Another way is to drive a nail into the top end of the broom and tie the top corner of the sail to that; then the lower corner can simply be tied around the stick.

For the Very Young, this boat will be quite perfect as it is, especially when staffed by a full crew of obedient stuffed elephants, teddy bears, etc. At the same time, the boat can also serve as a sand-box. But older little boys may insist upon adding such vital equipment as ropes, anchor, rudder, flags.

Anchor: a wooden coat hanger makes a satisfactory anchor. By crisscrossing string from the hook

to the opposite side, a tie-on rope will stay at the center of the anchor where it belongs.

Every sailor man knows that a ship really needs a rudder to hold her to her course. A good rudder may be made from a scrap of wood or stiff corrugated board or the end of an apple crate. It will stand upright when braced with bricks or stones.

The Backyard Boat is a sort of Dream Boat. It becomes whatever kind of ship its skipper desires—Treasure Ship, Columbus caravel, etc. Or add a few boards and make her Queen of the Flat Tops, loaded with a cargo of her Captain's toy planes and cars.

Our sailor's spy glass is the tube from a paper towel roll. Fine for detecting friendly planes! His jaunty sailor hat is homemade, too. It is a folded strip of newspaper pinned to fit. Or does he choose to be admiral of a fleet? Then he can make one of those old-style folded paper hats—the pointed kind—and wear it crosswise. Presto! We salute an admiral!

This Backyard Boat is not speedy but she is trustworthy. Her voyages are all in happy home waters, and she always brings Captain and Crew safely to port.

(Does Mother need a petholder? Let's make her one next Monday. And just for fun, we'll make it like a Gingerbread Man!)

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Polly dumped the berries into the carton

Reading Is Such Fun!

Book Reviews

and girls around ten years old. The time is the present and, as in so many households, father has gone to war, and Eben has the new responsibility of looking after mother and grandmother, two little brothers, and a specially fine cow, "Pansy."

Pansy was father's pride. To please the children he even writes her a letter and one of the funniest of the drawings shows Eben and Jerry reading it to a very stolid and handsome cow. Eben is a real boy. Saturday baseball and other things sometimes make him forget his good intentions even though he tries by wearing one of father's old neckties to remind himself of responsibilities. Knowing the meaning of his name helps too. One day the boys all look up their names in the big dictionary. Eben finds his is short for Ebenezer...

stone of help, and that night Grannie tells him the Bible story of the battle with the Philistines. All in all father can be proud of his son and his adventures on the home front. A Stokes book, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. \$1.75.

Games and Tricks
"The Stay-at-Home Book," by Cappy Ricks, is subtitled "a treasure chest of fun for youngsters." It is a book like a grab bag. Something different on every page. Games to play, knickknacks to make, magic

tricks—all are clearly described and require little paraphernalia. Published by Greenberg, New York. \$2.00.

"A while ago, and a while before that, there was a small bit of a boy in County Kerry, where the butter is sweet and the mountains are dark and wild. So begins the tale of 'Molly the Rogue,' by Mary Walsh, a slight but charming story in the spirit of the old folk tales. Henry C. Pitz has made the drawings, black and white ones, clear and strong. There is a fine cat in the story, Meltezer, and some of the best of the pictures are devoted to her. Published by A. A. Knopf, New York. \$1.50.

Mother Goose Riddles
What son and daughter Went to fetch water And, climbing the hill, Took a big spill?

What boy with a pie Said, "A great boy am I," And picked out plums Upon his thumbs?

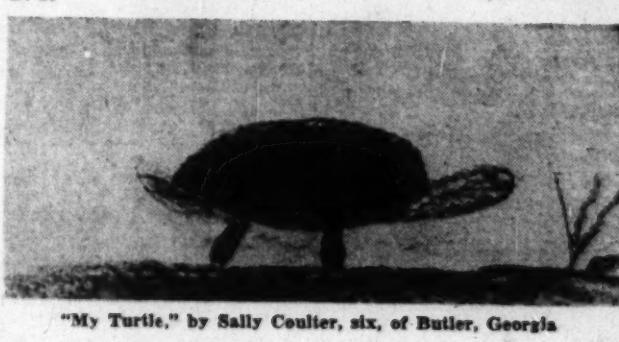
What girl one day Ate curds and whey And found beside her A great big spider?

(Watch for answers next week)

Jack Horner's Party



"Sun on the Desert," by David John Matson, six, of Washington, D. C.



"My Turtle," by Sally Coulter, six, of Butler, Georgia

Mother Moon

The Mother Moon is moving
Very softly over head,
To see that all her baby stars
Are safely put to bed.
She takes her golden lantern
Which shines so very bright
That every little shadow
Goes skipping out of sight.

She gathers all the fleecy shaws
The soft white clouds have spun,
And every little twinkly star
She covers, one by one.
And then she hangs her lantern
Against the dreamy sky,
While clouds, and stars, and breezes sing
A moonlight lullaby.

And if you listen carefully
On any quiet night
You'll hear a sleepy whispering:
"Dear Mother Moon, good night."

GRACE M. FRANCE

Teachers Aim at Legislation To Guard Youth in Job Phases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO—As a practical program of action on the serious problem of child labor—action aimed at establishing some sort of a "G. I. Bill of Rights" for teen-agers on war production lines—educators are setting up a Postwar Commission on Reconstruction here, with the help of labor and agriculture.

Headed by Dr. Floyd Reeves of the University of Chicago [former head of President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education], the Commission was voted into being by the American Federation of Teachers, which held its national convention here recently.

This isn't just another postwar commission, or something that won't get beyond the pamphlet stage, the A. F. of T. here says. It is going straight to Congress, to get something done.

Labor and agriculture are being represented on the Commission. Besides, the personnel will include Joseph F. Landis, of Cleveland, Ohio, President of the American Federation of Teachers; its Secretary-Treasurer, Irvin B. Kuenzli; Dr. John Childs and Dr. Geo. S. Counts, of Columbia University, and Miss Selma Borchardt, A. F. of T. Washington representative, who is vice-president of the World Federation of Education Associations.

Protection of Youth Sought
"The crucial thing about this whole picture is that this is not just another postwar commission—to publish some documents and do nothing more," says Mr. Kuenzli. "The Commission is really out to carry through a program of legislation to get results. Just as the Federal 'G. I. Bill' aims to take care of veterans, the Commission hopes to provide a reasonable and adequate program for the protection of youth, who in many cases have sacrificed themselves in the war effort on the production front."

"Many educational organizations never get beyond the pamphlet stage," he explains. "Many have studied the present problem, but have not had a program of implementation to carry it through. Now, with 7,000,000 American Federation of Labor members back of this effort of the Teachers' Federation, possibly the Congress of Industrial Organizations, too, besides farm groups, the Commission hopes to get a program under way in Congress."

First, the Commission will make an immediate and intensive study of the problems facing America's youth in the reconstruction period, Mr. Kuenzli states. It will study the desirability of a national service act for children, review all legislation introduced on the

subject of child care and youth. Eventually it will introduce legislation.

The Commission will re-examine, too, the whole question of school finance, he explains, and the problem of providing adequate Federal aid to education so that it can take proper care of children's needs in the postwar world.

The Commission will seriously be concerned also, he says, with the unemployment problem as it relates to children after the war.

Teen-Agers Out of War
"One of the most critical problems facing the country today," he points out, "is the fact that possibly 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 teen-age children will be unemployed and out of school after the war. How are we to get them back to school, or provide them with wholesome employment or occupation of an educational nature? This will mean providing guidance and vocational training."

"Another thing," says Mr. Kuenzli—"we have about 50 unemployment systems in our 48 states and territories. Under most of them these children will be subject to unemployment benefits and insurance provided only that they don't go back to school—just by nature of the present laws. The way those laws are set up they can't go back to school and at the same time get their unemployment benefits. Therefore these laws tend to militate against the back-to-school movement. That's the type of problem we are up against."

Another problem, he points out, is that of the teen-agers employed in wartime jobs that pay them as much or twice as much as their school teachers are earning. "I don't know what we are going to be up against," he says, "when these youngsters (those who keep on working) have to go back to \$15 or \$18 a week."

The new commission will study all this. It takes the place of the American Federation of Teachers' former Commission on Education in the Postwar World, headed by Dr. Childs of Columbia. Rather, it's a revamping of the latter to especially meet the developing needs of children, it's explained.

Although not much has been said about it, since Pearl Harbor the American Federation of Teachers has done a great deal to protect children against infringement of the child labor laws, Mr. Kuenzli declares. This teachers' union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, has, he says, "backed two or three cartels right off the map on the problem of employing children in sweat shops."

Man Who Hid Draft Cards in Doll's Head Sentenced in Selective Service Case

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—A draft registrant who hid his draft cards in the head of a doll before he left the United States became the 10,000th American to be sentenced for a Selective Service violation in World War II.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation identified the evader as Jules Dallas Pratte of Bonne Terre, Mo., who on Aug. 9 was sentenced to four years in prison by the United States District Court at St. Louis.

The F. B. I. said Mr. Pratte left St. Louis in December, 1942, when ordered to report for induction. He lived for a time in New York, worked as a bartender and skating instructor in Washington, D. C., and then, assuming the alias of Julian Armando Prado, the F. B. I. added, left for Mexico.

Before entering Mexico, the F. B. I. said, Mr. Pratte hid his identification papers and draft cards inside the hollow head of a small Mexican doll. He gave the doll to a woman in Brownsville, Texas, to be forwarded to an acquaintance in Washington. The acquaintance became suspicious, turned the doll over to the F. B. I., and the contents of the head were discovered.

A comparison of fingerprints when Mr. Pratte re-entered the United States, posing as a native

Mexican, led to his arrest in San Francisco on June 23.

The F. B. I. said that as of Aug. 1, sentences for draft violations totaled 25,355 years and fines amounted to \$963,149. A total of 394,335 cases was closed up to Aug. 1.

**Oil Trade Praised
For Grand War Job**
TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 28 (AP)—The nation's petroleum industry, whose lowly start took place here 85 years ago with the drilling of the Drake well, last night received congratulations from the Navy for "the magnificent job it has performed to keep our war equipment rolling on land, sea, and air."

Rear Admiral William Brent Young, Paymaster General and Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, in a radio talk from New York, hailed America's ability to produce vast stores of oil not only for herself but for her Allies as "the greatest single factor in the Allies' march to victory."

The talk was in conjunction with the 85th anniversary celebration of the digging of the historic well—the first in the country. Hundreds visited Drake Well Memorial Park and Library, devoted to a collection of materials pertaining to the oil industry, to take part in the ceremonies.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England	Scotland	United States	Canada
London—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	Glasgow—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	New York—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	Ottawa—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England	Pacific Coast
Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	Los Angeles—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Shirts and panties for growing girls

Among the most popular of Nazareth styles are the moderately priced shirts and panties for girls up to 16. If there is a shortage at your store leave your order with your retailer to be filled from his next supply. We are still making underwear for our armed forces but Nazareth quality—famous for 58 years—is worth waiting for.

NAZARETH WAIST CO.

OWI Lists Critical Shortage In 13 War Output Categories

By Mary Hornaday

Step Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—While Congress talked postwar unemployment, the Office of War Information today pointed to 13 war industries where between 300,000 and 400,000 more workers will be needed before the end of the year.

The industries with plants in almost every section of the country are: tires, tire cord, heavy trucks, tanks, heavy guns, heavy gun ammunition, signal equipment, shipbuilding, ship repairs, lumber, basic lumber products, cotton duck, and food processing.

Because aircraft production accounts for about one-third of the total munitions program, the OWI devoted a special section to it but found no shortage of manpower in that field.

"Within a few months," it predicted, "production of long-range bombers and long-distance transports will remain the only expanding programs in the aircraft field."

McNitt Promises Relief

Paul V. McNitt, War Manpower Chairman, promised that the manpower needed to keep these 13 "must" industries on schedule will be obtained "even though this adversely affects other activities hitherto considered essential."

The situation in the 13 industries is briefly this:

Tires and cord: About 4,400 workers needed in the 10 rayon cord plants in the last quarter of the year. In the cotton cord industry there is immediate critical need for 3,300 workers.

Real crux of the rubber problem is in manufacturing plants where enormous increase in war demands for heavy tires is taxing existing facilities. It is estimated that 11,100 additional workers will be needed in this field by the first of the year.

4,800 of them exclusively in the heavy-duty field.

The principal difficulty is the limited supply of strong able-bodied men not in uniform for which the tire industry must compete with forges and foundries and other critical war programs.

His Trucks and Tanks

Trucks and tanks: Here is where shortages of workers in the forges and foundries hit hardest. By Jan. 1, the WMC estimates, 6,600 new workers will be needed, but about 50 per cent of the forges and foundries are in the Great Lakes area and another 20 per cent in Pennsylvania—both areas of severe labor shortages.

Heavy guns and ammunition: An increase of nearly 30 per cent over July is necessary to meet requirements before the end of the year. The WMC estimates that goal can be approximated without too much of an added drain on manpower. The artillery ammunition picture is more serious. To meet requirements, the WMC estimates that about 16,000 additional workers will be needed before the end of the year, and, under present plans, the curve will have to continue upward to a new peak of 87,000 in mid-1945.

Signal equipment: Design changes, rather than lack of manpower, is blamed for production lag in this field. About 22,000 new workers will be needed in key electronic plants between now and the end of the year and an additional 12,000 a month will have to be found to replace "quits" if the present separation rate continues.

Shipbuilding and Repairs: Pres-

ent estimates indicate that employment will have to be increased by 110,000 workers by the end of the year. Nearly 35,000 will be needed in four West Coast naval shore establishments, handling urgent naval repairs; about 13,000 in other naval yards; about 52,000 in yards working on "must" merchantmen and about 9,000 others in yards working partially on maritime "musts."

Lumber and Basic Timber Products: Though employment has been going up in this field, there are still serious manpower shortages, with the situation most serious in the Northeastern States.

Food Processing: There have been no losses of perishable foods by food processors because of manpower shortages except in certain areas of Washington State. It is estimated that about 324,000 full-time workers will be needed in the food processing field through September.

Senate and House conferees are scheduled to meet early this week to start composing differences between the Senate surplus property bill and one passed earlier by the House.

The Senate bill, passed at the end of last week, has been severely criticized by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate's Postwar Planning Committee, especially with regard to the split in authority over land disposal between the Interior and Agriculture Departments, which have "never been able to get along on public land problems."

An amendment putting proceeds from surplus property sales into a special fund for public debt retirement has been condemned by Daniel W. Bell, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, as tending to "complicate, rather than simplify, the financial operations of the Government."

The House is scheduled to take up tomorrow the George bill dealing with postwar industrial demobilization, including unemployment compensation. The bill came out of the House Ways and Means Committee much less liberal toward demobilized workers than the measure passed by the Senate.

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Associated Press

Work Room for World Security Conference

The kitchen at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, where world-security talks are in session, is the work room for the document center. At a desk between the stove and refrigerator are Miss Betty C. Gough, nearest camera; Miss Jean Turnbull, left; James F. Green, manager of document center, and Miss Elizabeth C. Driscoll, right, busy with duties.

Hillman Bares \$700,000 Fund For C. I. O. Political Campaign

Continued from Page 1

and such a barrage of investigations from the agencies of the Government while the well-heeled activities of these agencies of reaction excite no comment and provoke no inquiry.

Mr. Hillman quoted the former chairman of the American Democratic National Committee (anti-Roosevelt) as saying it would raise \$1,500,000 for 1944. He charged that the Republicans in the 1940 campaign "spent some \$17,000,000. The total expenses of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee to date, he asserted, "are considerably less than the 1940 contributions to the Republican Party by five wealthy families alone."

There was little in the preliminary formal Hillman statement that has not previously been published. Finances of the C. I. O. P. A. C. group have been divided into two accounts, he explained, those from trade unions and those from individual contributors.

What remains of the balance of the first, Mr. Hillman said, has been frozen, to comply with the provisions of the Smith-Connally law limiting direct trade-union expenditures to party primaries, conventions, and state and local campaigns.

\$1 Contributions

"We are requesting," he said at one point, "voluntary contributions in the sum of \$1 from the members of the C. I. O."

Cross examination raised heated replies at several points. Mr. Hillman said he would regard election of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York as "a national catastrophe." He charged there was "hypocrisy" in complaints about political contributions by trade unions.

"The Candidate of the G. O. P.," he charged, "sought and obtained contributions from trade unions while seeking New York office. The G. O. P. regarded it as neither tainted, nor saw anything wrong about it."

The Truman speech will be delivered Thursday at Lamar, Mo. In the absence of active speaking by Mr. Roosevelt the Truman address is scheduled as a Democratic "keynote" affair, and has been compiled in collaboration with the White House.

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Cost of U. S. Bases in Canada And Selling Price Disclosed

Continued from Page 1

bases strung in a chain up the northwest coast to Alaska and those dotting the Hudson Bay route to Europe will be of inestimable value and strategic importance in the postwar years when commercial aviation comes into its own. Particularly those bases usable in trans-Atlantic travel are expected to be tremendously important.

The bases on the northwest staging route, and their cost to the United States and the amount Canada is paying for them follow:

Air Base	Total cost	Paid U. S.
Edmonton	\$3,248,822	\$3,248,822
Edmonton (satellite field)	6,883,883	6,264,499
Grande Prairie	1,948,015	1,719,954
Pt. St. John	4,415,441	3,974,682
Pt. Nelson	6,186,822	5,477,354
Watson Lake	4,156,699	2,448,743
Whitehorse	8,297,429	7,388,881
Calgary	28,517	28,517
Prince George	148,732	148,732
	\$37,261,226	\$31,311,194

Northeast Ferry Route

The bases included in the northeast Canada ferry route that have been sold to Canada; their cost and price at which they were sold follow:

The Post-Maple	\$9415,000	\$415,000
Churchill-Manitoba	\$3,285,700	\$2,200,000
Southampton Island	7,643,200	3,318,870
N. W. T.	6,068,700	6,832,190
Prophet Bay	5,758,800	5,800,470
Bellevue Island		
Pt. Chimo-Quebec		
	\$34,666,100	\$27,460,330

It is understood, American Aviation Magazine reports, that Canada has agreed to spend another \$34,760,963 improving these air bases and landing strips. Of this sum \$18,359,935 will be spent for improvements along the northwest staging route. Some \$9,950,000 is to be spent improving the Goose Bay, Labrador, base, it was learned.

The flight strips along the Alaskan Highway on which \$3,262,687 was spent are located at Dawson Creek, Sikanni Chief, Prophet River, Liard Canyon, Pine Lake, Squanga Lake, Pon Lake and Burwash. Expenditures ranged from \$220,000 to \$600,000.

The flight strips along the Mackenzie-Atabaska route cost \$1,264,150 and are located at Waterways, Embarras, Fort Smith, Resolution, Hay River, Providence Mills Lake, Fort Simpson, Wrigley, Norman Wells, and Canol Camp. These were less expensive and

Military authorities, perhaps trying to quiet the rumormongers, explained that short-wave time to soldiers would be allotted each week to five political parties, Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, including Republican, Democrat, Socialist, Prohibition, and Socialist-Labor.

This followed the Army mix-up under which the Socialist Party was first granted, then denied, equal time to Mr. Roosevelt's Breckerton, Wash., speech of last Aug. 12. It was argued first that the Socialists had the right of equivalent time with Mr. Roosevelt's political address. But the Army hastily reversed itself, on the contention that the speech was just a "report to the nation."

"That gives an idea of the problems the non-political Army has to live under in a presidential year. It wants to lean over backwards, but it doesn't know which direction to lean."

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Successful Endeavor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN talk much of co-operation and collaboration, and thought can be given profitably to what they represent. The Bible has valuable data on the subject. To name but two instances, there is the account of Aaron and Hur supporting the hands of Moses while Israel battled with Amalek (see Exodus, chapter 17); and the well-known story of Nehemiah, and the Jews with him, rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem (see Nehemiah, chapters 2-6).

In the latter story we are told (Nehemiah 4:16, 17): "And it came to pass from that time forth, that the half of my servants wrought in the work, and the other half of them held both the spears, the shields, and the bows, and the habergeons; and the rulers were behind all the house of Judah. They which builded on the wall, and they that bare burdens, with those that laded, every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon."

A study of these Biblical instances reveals the basic fact that those individuals who were willing to co-operate in a good work loved and obeyed God. They worked for God and for the good of God's cause on earth as they understood it. True co-operation must always be based on obedience to the will of God if it is to succeed and bless. Humanly speaking, co-operation implies the pooling of effort to achieve some desired objective; but real co-operation with God goes much farther and higher than that.

Christian Science teaches that man reflects God, expresses Him in all spiritual qualities and attributes; that God, divine

White Wonder

Now the flight of the wild swans is imminent.

They will come in a long white V.

As they have come through the long ages

Since the glacier rolled back in this valley.

They will come to this lake

Like a blue chip of sky

Cradled between the knees of high tawny hills.

Tawny with sun-dry grass,

Lavender with bleached stems of wild mustard.

They will come to the blue water,

A rushing white wonder,

And my heart will lift out of this world

Into a world of peace.

Thus they will come for a few years longer

Until the habitations of men

Creep slowly into the brown hills.

Then they will come no more, the wild swans,

With a great rushing of wide wings:

For they must press on to a new fastness

On their journey to the south.

ANNE ZUKER

Principle, Mind, is One and All; that He fills all space, is all-knowledge, all-presence. As man is His image and likeness, reflecting or expressing Him, co-operation with God is, in spiritual reality, the unchanging obedience of the reflection to its original. In human experience it is the surrendering of human will, policy, ambition, planning, and outlining to the divine, in order to become a better reflection or expression of the divine Mind. Thus humility is an essential ingredient of co-operation with God.

When we desire to determine whether co-operation with this project or collaboration with that body of people is right or wrong, we should prayerfully and humbly examine the motives behind any such desire for working together; and we should make particularly sure that such co-operation would bless everyone concerned and injure no one.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has several pertinent statements on co-operation in her writings. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 490) she deals effectively with the wrong kind of co-operation in these words: "Will—blind, stubborn, and headlong—cooperates with appetite and passion. From this cooperation arises its evil. From this also comes its powerlessness, since all power belongs to God, good." And in a beautiful passage in a letter to a Christian Science church, quoted in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 152), she sets forth the right kind of co-operation as follows: "As in water face answereth to face, and in love continents clasp hands, so the oneness of God includes also His presence with those whose hearts unite in the purposes of goodness. Of this we may be sure: that thoughts winged with peace and love breathe a silent benediction over all the earth, cooperate with the divine power, and brood unconsciously o'er the work of His hand."

Whatever is loving, kind, selfless, pure, honest, generous, has its source in God, divine Love. Such thinking and acting "winged with peace and love" necessarily co-operates "with the divine power" and blesses all concerned. But sometimes we make the mistake of intruding too much of our own way of doing things. We should know that there is one omnipotent Mind, governing all, and that in proportion as we are obedient to this Mind in selfless service and righteous thinking, we are showing forth the true sense of co-operation. This, in turn, will quickly disclose as false any counterfeit sense of co-operation based on human will, policy, greed, or self-glorification.

True co-operation can be summed up in the prayer of Christ Jesus (Matthew 6:10), "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven," which is spiritually interpreted in Science and Health (p. 17), "Enable us to know—as in heaven, so on earth,—God is omnipotent, supreme."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

Once a Great Solitude

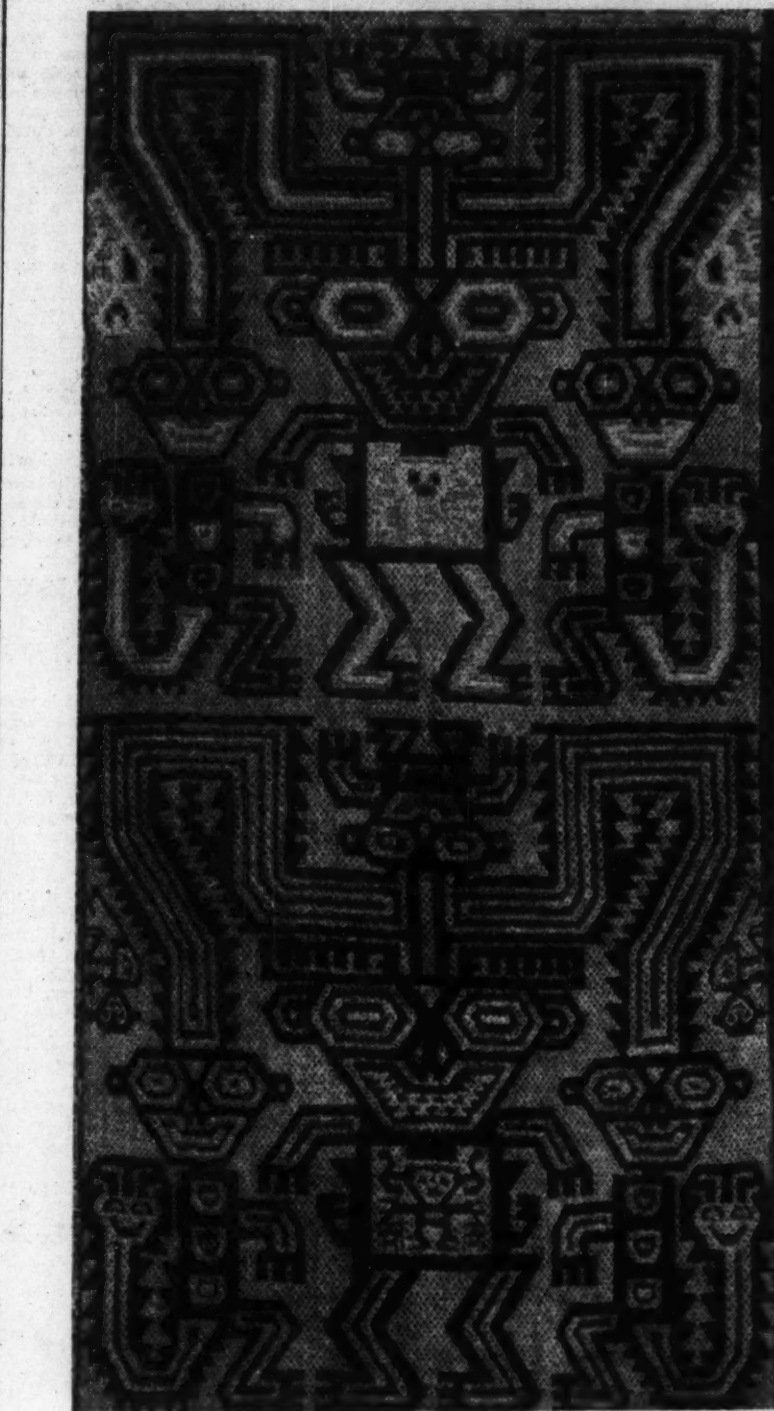
DR. JOHN BIGSBY, who crossed Georgian Bay in 1823 en route to Lake Superior, has left us some charming pictures of the waters and shores as he saw them at that time. He and his party had come by way of Lake Simcoe and in the last stage by the Nottawasaga River, in the lower part of which they saw scarcely any living thing. It was all a great solitude save for an occasional Indian gliding in his canoe under the shadow of the thickly wooded banks.

The morning was serene; lake, sands and foliage sparkled under the rays of the sun. The smooth billows rolled in slow succession to the beach. To the left were the Blue Mountains and to the right a line of broken heights and in the distance, gray and indistinct, the Christian Islands. . . . Every hour brought new vistas of beauty and when night came there were yet other attractions.

"The evening had been lowering, but afterwards became partially clear and starry. Our men were asleep at the fire—all, save the cook on duty, who was feeding it with wood and stirring the soup. The cool wind was shaking the birch trees, and the waves were shimmering and rippling among the reefs below. Looking toward the head of Gloucester Bay I saw several solitary red lights wandering over the surface of the lake, which lay here and there in shadow. These were the canoe-torches of Indians spearing the fish attracted by the flame. When they chanced to draw near, the flare of the light, and the frequent streams of cinders dropping into the water red-hot, were reflected on the dark men and their craft."

Next morning the party started for the old trading post of Bourassa, situated on an island in Parry Sound, the whole intervening shore "as full of fords and inlets as the coast of Norway." This is a great playground today, drawing to it a summer population of thousands, but it was all solitary when Bigsby went that way.

The third day, with Indians as guides, the journey was continued. The way led toward a basin a mile wide, almost closed by islands and intervening reefs. But the canoe broke through the reefs and threaded its way by rocky passages to pool after pool of calm clear water. A landing was made on a small round island where there was an Indian camp, set in a little meadow in the midst of forest. "Men, women, children and dogs were all about—the men mending nets, the women pounding corn, and the children in busy play until the palefaced appeared." Bigsby was delighted with the well-fed, good-humored looks of the Indians; he made favorable comparisons between them and Glasgow weavers.—From "Lake Huron," by FRED LANDON. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DETAIL OF A PERUVIAN MANTLE OF EMBROIDERED WOOL

THIS DETAIL of a mantle of embroidered wool, showing a border decoration, belongs to the Pre-Inca (Nazca) culture, of about 600 A. D.

Against a scarlet background, the colors of yellow, dull green, and dark blue stand out boldly. The design is impressive and

there is undoubtedly some symbolism connected with the various figures depicted. Such a mantle was apparently considered an important article of apparel among fashionable people of that period. One can picture it, draped gracefully and becomingly around the shoulder of a dark-eyed, dark-haired Peruvian of that day.

ESFUERZO VENTUROSO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LOS HOMBRÉS hablan mucho de la cooperación y colaboración y es provechoso pensar en lo que esto representa. La Biblia tiene valiosos datos sobre el asunto. Mencionaremos solamente dos ejemplos: el relato de Aarón y Hur sosteniendo las manos de Moisés mientras Israel peleaba con Amalek (véase Exodo, capítulo 17); y la bien conocida historia de Nehemías y los judíos que con él reconstruían las murallas de Jerusalén (véase Nehemías, capítulos 2-6).

En esta última historia se nos dice (Nehemías 4:16, 17): "Y sucedió desde aquel día en adelante que la mitad de mis mancebos trabajaban en la obra, y la otra mitad de ellos tenían asidas las lanzas, y los escudos, y los arcos, y las lorigas; mientras que los principes se quedaban a espaldas de toda la casa de Judá. Asimismo los que edificaban el muro, y los que llevaban cargas, y los que les cargaban, con una mano trabajaban en la obra, y con la otra tenían asida un arma arrojada."

Un estudio de estos ejemplos bíblicos revela el hecho básico de que aquellos individuos que querían cooperar en una buena obra amaban y obedecían a Dios. Trabajaban por Dios y por el bien de la causa de Dios en la tierra como ellos lo entendían. La verdadera cooperación debe siempre estar basada en la obediencia a la voluntad de Dios si es que ha de tener éxito y producir bendición. Humanamente hablando la cooperación implica unir los esfuerzos para llevar a cabo algún propósito deseado; pero la real cooperación con Dios va más lejos y más alto que eso.

La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que el hombre refleja a Dios; que Le expresa en todas las cualidades y atributos espirituales; que Dios, divino Principio, Mente, es Uno y Todo; que El llena todo el espacio, que es todo conocimiento, toda presencia. Como el hombre es Su imagen y semejanza, reflejándole o expresándole, la cooperación con Dios es, en la realidad espiritual, la inmutable obediencia del reflejo a su original. En la experiencia humana es la sumisión de la voluntad, planes, ambiciones, determinaciones y proyectos humanos a lo divino, para llegar a ser un mejor reflejo o expresión de la Mente divina. Así que la humildad es un ingrediente esencial para la cooperación con Dios.

Cuando deseamos determinar si la cooperación con este o aquel proyecto o la colaboración con tal o cual grupo de personas es buena o mala, debiéramos orar y humildemente examinar los móviles que sostienen tal deseo de trabajar juntos; y debiéramos especialmente estar seguros de que tal cooperación bendicirá a todos los que con ella se relacionan y no perjudicará a nadie.

La Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, Mary Baker Eddy, ha hecho algunas declaraciones muy oportunas en sus escritos acerca de la cooperación. EN CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS, p. 490, ella trata muy efectivamente

de la cooperación errónea en estas palabras: "La voluntad ciega, la terquedad y la precipitación cooperan con el apetito y la pasión. De esta cooperación sale su mal. De esto también viene su falta de poder, pues todo poder pertenece a Dios, el bien." Y en un hermoso pasaje en una carta a una iglesia de la Ciencia Cristiana, citada en MISCELÁNEOS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELÁNEOS), p. 152, ella expone la clase correcta de cooperación como sigue: "Como en el agua rostro corresponde a rostro y en el amor los continentes se dan la mano, así la unidad de Dios incluye también Su presencia con aquellos cuyos corazones se unen en los propósitos del bien. De esto podemos estar seguros: que los pensamientos con alas de paz y amor exhalan una bendición silenciosa sobre toda la tierra, cooperan con el poder divino y cobijan inconscientemente la obra de Su mano."

Lo que es amable, bondadoso, impersonal, puro, honrado, generoso, tiene su origen en Dios, divino Amor. Tales pensamientos y acciones "con alas de paz y amor" necesariamente cooperan "con el poder divino" y bendicen a todos los que con ellos se relacionan. Pero algunas veces cometemos el error de inmiscuir demasiado nuestra propia manera de hacer las cosas. Debemos saber que hay una Mente omnipotente que gobierna todo, y que en la proporción en que somos obedientes a esta Mente en servicio desinteresado y correcto pensamiento, estamos mostrando el verdadero sentido de la cooperación. Esto, a su vez, prontamente revelará como falso cualquier sentido espurio de cooperación basado en la voluntad, táctica y codicia humanas o la glorificación de sí mismo.

La verdadera cooperación puede resumirse en la oración de Cristo Jesús (Mateo 6:10), "Sea hecha tu voluntad, como en el cielo, así también en la tierra," la cual es interpretada espiritualmente en CIENCIA Y SALUD (p. 17): "Capacítanos para saber que—como en el cielo, así también en la tierra,—Dios es omnipotente, supremo."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Flat Rock

Every river has its holiday spot where picnickers come with fish-rods or books, and sandwiches and children. The bare feet scramble and run over the flat rocks; the naked bodies cut the clear green water and rise dripping.

How much laughter has risen from these rocks, how many persons found a day of calm here, and went home with the peace of the hemlock banks breathing about them, and the bells of the hermit thrush ringing in their ears?

FRED LAPE

A Bow to the Bulrushes

NOT FAR FROM where I live, there is a stand of bulrushes. Stately and clean of line, their leaves lunge skyward from the swamp, sea-green leaves whose tips are higher than a tall man's head. At first glimpse, these long blades seem straight, but soon the eye catches subtle curves. Nature knows how to endow even rigidity with grace; she never makes a curveless line as modern artisans do. We humans still have a lot to learn from her!

Against their setting of trees, the bulrushes have an antique look, an air of belonging to ages before there were maples and oaks. The rushes are simple plants. Perhaps Mother Nature's scissors practiced on them first, cut unserrated strips and club shapes until she grew deft enough to dare the intricacies of mallow bloom or wild pansy which garnish the marsh's edges. Anyhow, so fancy amuses itself while one's fingers feel the firm and plucky cattail which tips the central stem.

It was the English, I believe, who first gave the name of cattail or cat's-tail to this type of rush. Sometimes, too, they call it reed nace—an appropriate title, for surely the cinnamon velvet club on its staunch stalk is handsome enough to carry before any Lord Mayor! Of course, it belongs to the great family of grasses that garnish our earth in their myriad sizes and sorts and give to streams a dramatic interest. Loosely we, the people, speak of reeds and rushes, of flags and sedges, of cane and papyrus. The botanists, more precise, fasten to them formal Latin titles such as Typha, Scirpus, Juncus, or Arundo. It is not the name that matters, but only their living beauty and their usefulness to man. They are scattered in many places; and on the Scottish Highlands grows a little two-inch rush, poetically known as deer's-hair because of its brown spikelets of bloom, hair-fine. A similar small plant, with brown umbels, rises along Connecticut roadsides. I find it on my walks. No doubt, beside ponds it waxes tall and large, but dwells when by mistake—or a habit of adventure perhaps—it wanders off into fields away from water.

By water, by brook or lake, by spring or swamp or river, the grasses rise to their heights, become majestic reed mace or superb papyrus with its parasol bloom or slender bamboo-like canes from which baskets may be made. I remember one winter at Bandol—a fisher village of southern France—discovering a beautiful army of canes near the river's mouth where it runs into the sea. This army swayed and rustled and smote its blade-like leaves high above my head, making a brittle, mysterious music. Afterward, in a farmstead, I saw a stack of canes drying in the sun. Beside them stood a scarlet-bellied man. Rapidly he was splitting the reeds, one by one, with some simple contraption held in his hand. He pressed the open, larger end of the cane down upon his implement, split it into four even ribbons. Litters of ribbons lay around him, supple and golden, almost the hue of the sand from which they'd sprouted.

Two children came from the house, a boy and a girl, with black sparkling eyes. Their arms gathered up the ribbons. They smiled across their shoulders, as they trailed the long splints over the turf toward a wide, stone-stepped door. On the step a woman was sitting, weaving the strips into baskets. She worked fast, yet without nervousness. I knew where her baskets would be going—down to the Halle aux Fleurs to be filled with daffodils, anemones, and mimosa. Yes, from all the little hilly gardens about Bandol, fragrances would be shipped away to Paris, to London even, in split-cane baskets of Provence!

Our word "basket" comes from the old Welsh "basged" or "basgawd," and the inhabitants of Britain were already expert basket-makers when the Romans arrived on their isle. In fact, Caesar's soldiers marveled at the "neat and elegant" containers woven

by islanders whom Rome had deemed savage. Some were braided of willow, others of bulrush.

No part of the bulrush was wasted by our ancestors. Its young shoots were relished as "Cossack asparagus," a taste imported into England from the tribes along the Don River in south Russia. Bulrush shoots must be healthy fare, for descendants of those ancient tribes delight the ears of many a concert-goer today. Radio-listeners, too, tingle when the Don Cossack Chorus commences to hum the Rachmaninoff's "Prelude." The music swells from their throats with an incredible sound of cellos, of violins, creating an incomparable richness and beauty!

Chair-bottoms, candlewicks, flutes, fishing-rods, walking-sticks, hayrick ropes, roof-thatch, floor-mats, weaver's shuttles, and many another thing, owe a bow to the bulrushes, from whose pith or woody stems they have been fashioned. Even that "vegetable brimstone," which used to flash in Shakespeare's theater as "lightning," was nothing but the pollen dust of the common cattail. To loftier uses was the paper-reed or papyrus dedicated. On the oldest Egyptian monuments, we can see it pictured. Pharaoh's crowns and sandals, as well as scribes' pages, were cut from it. For literally hundreds of years, until the twelfth century A. D. to be exact, the proud paper-reed preserved the written records of Mediterranean men, of poets and historians, of princes and merchants alike. From the time of Alexander the Great (4th Century B. C.) the Greeks imported Egyptian paper at about \$1.00 per sheet. Needless to say, such a costly product was not wasted for trivial thoughts. The Romans largely grew their own reed-paper in Calabria, Apulia, and the marshes of the Tiber.

Round boats of bulrushes used to skim the Eastern rivers, move lightly across the Euphrates, the Tigris, and the Nile. Isaiah speaks of the vessels of ambassadors, coming by sea from "the land of shadowing wings" beyond Ethiopia. His keen eye noted the pride and strength of plants, of both bulrushes and "paper reeds by the brooks, by the mouth of the brooks." What boy-child would not wish himself in Moses' bed, in that firm basket beneath the cool shade of clapping bulrush blades? I used to stare and stare at him with envy, lying on the musical shallows, waiting for a princess to draw him ashore. It was she, the princess, Pharaoh's daughter, who gave him his name, "Moses," the "Drawn Out."

PAUL IDALL

Sycamore Lantern

We came upon a fringe of silence Where a fern of twilight grew over the world

And the moon, a stone mined from the sky, Brought the slow ivory of night.

At the wood's edge, we found A great lantern of sycamore

Growing against the dawn.

ORIAN DEPLEDGE

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New Army of France Springing Up From Underground Patriot Roots

Food Is Both Plentiful And Cheap in Argentina

Includes rich beefsteaks that can be severed with a fork, and ample supplies of lamb, pork and fish—Rich pastries, crusty bread and sweets provide menus for rich and poor alike—None goes hungry.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Aug. 28—Politically, Argentina may mean anything these days. Economically, however, it is always synonymous with food. All know of the food the Argentinians export—their cereals and their meat—but what of the larder and the table of the Argentinians themselves? How do the people fare and what do they eat?

The larder is well-stocked. Go where you will in Buenos Aires, from aristocratic Florida to dingy Avellaneda, you will find the almacen, the corner grocery store, with its edible goods, canned, boxed or bagged, overflowing into the windows and onto the doorsteps.

The canned goods may be slightly but not much above normal in price, for Argentina must be served with tin-plate to can the meat for Allied troops and good care is taken to see there is enough for the domestic market as well, but there is no question of shortage. Swift's, Armour's—all the well-known American names appear on the cans, in their familiar home colors; and Britain is represented in a galaxy of provisions including sausages, biscuits and jams with manufacturers' tags which are household names at home.

No One Goes Hungry

Argentina's larder—the market, the grocery store and the household pantry—is brimming over with food and beverages, everything that is good and delicious to eat. Search the newspapers and the streets, from wealthy Palermo to the uttermost slum, and you can never find a starving man or child and very few undernourished. The food thrown away in one day in Buenos Aires would probably be sufficient to feed a city half the size in Europe. The stocks of groceries would be a greater prize than any found in a European city, not excluding Paris, by any German army of occupation.

Walk down the broad avenue of Neve de Julio and watch the peons eat during their noon meal hour, in between their labors of demolition and repairs. For 40 centavos—10 American cents—they devour, each of them, a huge, juicy steak, weighing almost a pound. It is poised on a small loaf of bread of the Parisian type in favor in most Latin lands. "Bifes" to an Argentine peon are what beans are to a Chilean roto.

There is never any shortage of beef. Prices may rise and fall, or be fixed, but nobody goes without. There is plenty of lamb and mutton available, but Argentinians do not take kindly to it. Lamb is eaten in Buenos Aires but the Argentinians generally think and eat in terms of bifes.

The term bife is usually applied to a beef-steak. Argentina's bifes are deservedly famous. Perfectly grilled here means that they must be juicy and almost raw inside. It takes the foreigner some time to become accustomed to this procedure of the local cuisine but eventually he becomes almost as insistent on this point as the native.

"Lomo" is the best quality beef, leaving on one side the "baby beef" and other superlatives to which tourists become accustomed, and, when perfectly grilled, is the Anglo-American fashion "Lomo" can be carved and eaten with a fork.

Meat is not restricted to beef, however. There are great varieties of lamb, with ham predominating. Turkey is an all-the-year round delicacy, as also is chicken. The poultryman will drive a flock of turkeys around suburban streets and you can make your choice at the front door or in the back yard.

Vegetables grow easily and well. Fruit of every variety and in great abundance flows into the capital city by water and rail. But a score of miles away is that vast agglomeration of islands known as the Tigre Delta, supplying oranges, lemons and kitchen-garden produce. Down the broad streams of the Plate tributaries come the semi-tropical produce from Misiones and Paraguay. Apples from Rio Negro; pears and grapes from the orchards of Mendoza on the sun-baked Andean slopes.

The sea-food may not be so high quality as is the rule in the United States but few places can equal the abundance of fish in Argentina. Corvina and pejerreyes are favorites. Shell-fish such as lobsters have to be flown over the Andes from Chile and fetch "fancy prices" at the Jockey Club and high class restaurants; but most Argentinians prefer their shrimps, of which there is a cheap and plentiful supply.

Plenty of Sweets

For the children and sweet-toothed adults, Argentina or, at least, Buenos Aires is a paradise. Chocolates, sweets, candies, cakes and cookies abound. It is almost as common to see a boy or girl submerged in a meringue at a downtown street corner as in a fashionable riverside plaza. There is plenty of puffed pastry and cream to go round at prices for rich and poor alike.

Dulce de leche is a national favorite, beloved by children. It is a mixture of milk and sugar stirred for hours over a slow fire with a wooden spoon in a copper pot until the spoon can stand alone. It is a South American as well as an Argentine favorite.

The children are also fond of alfajores, a kind of cornflour pastry sandwich with layers of jam or dulce de leche.

Of national dishes there are few and these, again, are as much South American as Argentine. There is puchero in particular. This is a kind of boiled dinner, either beef or chicken, with an array of boiled potatoes, beans and cabbage. For dessert, high and low, the favorite is a combination of quince jam and cheese.

American fancies such as hot dogs are to be obtained at quick-lunch counters, but the favorite in-between or entrada to a Sunday noon-meal is the empanada. This is a miniature meat-pie, made of very flaky pastry, the minced meat mixture being usually chicken with olives, raisins and eggs.

30,000 Visit Capitol Building Under Extended Sunday Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 — A little man with bushy hair and a big jaw stood quietly in the Capitol rotunda yesterday, his heart filled with pleasure as he watched thousands of Americans—many in uniform—gawking at the imposing chambers from which their laws emanate.

He was Maury Maverick, Chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation and key man in getting the Capitol open to the general public on Sunday for the first time since 1939.

The former Texas Representative and former mayor of San Antonio has been watching servicemen and women wandering the streets on Sunday—dropping in at a canteen for refreshment and a chat, standing in line to get in the movies, sitting in the park, but not getting much of an idea about their government, because some of the chief buildings have been closed.

Yesterday the Capitol authorities agreed to open the building to the general public from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Since 1939, it has been open only to servicemen on Sundays from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Mr. Maverick strolled over to the Union Station and beamed with pleasure as he watched arriving servicemen look at the notice of the Capitol's opening and start across the plaza.

Unnoticed in the throng, he followed them around, saw them test the whispering gallery in Statuary Hall, argue over the statue of Huey Long, pause admiringly before Will Rogers, exclaim at the richly-decorated President's room and sit for a few moments in the history-filled chambers where the nation's laws are passed.

"For the first time many of them were seeing the halls where their representatives make the laws that

regulate their lives," he said afterward.

He left with new ideas. Now he wants to get the Constitution and Declaration of Independence out of their underground hiding place and put them on display in the Library of Congress again. He wants to get the Supreme Court Building open on Sundays.

"Now that we've done this much," he says, "Let's do the whole job. About 4,000,000 servicemen and women will pass through Washington between now and the time of complete demobilization. Let's fix things so that a Sunday in Washington—their usual free day—will offer them a real picture of what this country stands for and what they've been fighting for."

There is still one little item to be worked out about the Capitol. The Capitol police had to work overtime without compensation. Mr. Maverick will work to get that remedied.

Yesterday's visitors numbered 30,000 it was estimated. About 75 per cent of whom were servicemen, entered the Capitol free. Nine guides conducted tours at 25 cents a piece for regular tourists, 15 cents for warworkers, with servicemen tagging along free.

India and U. S. Explore Postwar Aviation Pact

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (P)—Preliminary and exploratory talks with representatives of the Indian Government on postwar civil aviation have been completed here, the State Department announced yesterday.

Both sides, it reported, agreed on the desirability of promoting early expansion of international air services.



Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps Radio

Upper: Parisians jam the area in front of the Hotel de Ville (background), Paris City Hall, to celebrate entry of Allied troops into city. Lower: Civilians swarm over German armored cars and other vehicles outside former Nazi headquarters on Avenue Kleber.

Lord Halifax Says Britain Not to Relax

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (P)—Although the war soon will be five years old for Britons, they have "no thought that we might begin to relax now," the Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador, just returned from England, told a radio audience.

The destruction done by German robot bombs, he said, serves only to harden British determination to put the last ounce of effort into the struggle against Germany, and then go on to finish the war with Japan. The robots, he reported, have been damaging an average of 700 houses every hour.

Speaking over the Columbia network Saturday from the British Embassy, Lord Halifax described Germany's leaders as desperate men who have everything to lose by peace.

He reported that in England he found "a conviction that now is the time, when the enemy is gasping and reeling under heavy blows, for us to put in the last ounce of effort and energy, to work and fight harder than ever before."

The end of the war with Germany will not mean that England will slack off, he said.

"We shall still have Japan to deal with. When I was in England I saw that already many of our plants have been switched to the production of special equipment against the time when you and we turn our full strength onto the Japanese."

He declared that after the war, "if the world is to win its way back to anything like secure prosperity, we shall have to work it out together."

Corsair II Ends Navy Work, Charted Vital Lane to Tokyo

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Aug. 28 (P)—From a world of pleasure in which it travelled as one of the most luxurious yachts afloat, the former Corsair II, once owned by J. P. Morgan, became a trail blazer on the road toward Tokyo, and now its voyaging—at least for the Navy—is ended.

The craft, having just completed 16 months in the South Pacific charting the way in advance of the fleet and vast invasion armadas under the name U. S. S. Oceanographer, is tied up at the U. S. naval operating base at Terminal Island here, awaiting the order that will confer honorary retirement.

Eleventh Naval District officials announced that the cost of refitting the craft for further duty outweighs its value.

Its tour of wartime duty, manned by Navy and Coast and Geodetic Survey personnel, was a far cry from the days when it was a seagoing palace known as "the Morgan's \$3,000,000 plaything." Then its fittings were lush, and gold filigree decorated the stern and bow.

The Oceanographer, under the command of Commander M. W. Graybill, U. S. N., Long Beach, Calif., was used to make charts of the Bougainville area just a few days before it was attacked by American forces, accomplishing its mission by sending survey parties into enemy-held waters and land positions.

"Our men actually were the first invaders of some of those islands," said Commander Graybill.

The Navy said information gathered by the vessel was vital to the success of more than one assault on enemy positions. Commander Graybill said it set two records, one in completing 15 charts in 16 months and the other

in making a survey that covered 5,800 square miles in three months. The former yacht always worked alone and its armament consisted only of anti-aircraft guns. Its commander said that for each of the charts prepared there were from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 soundings made.

The Oceanographer was a pleasure boat from 1898 to 1930, except during the World War I period when it saw service and was credited with sinking a German submarine.

Unit to Get Out Vote Headed by Kaiser

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (P)—Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast industrialist, has accepted the chairmanship of the Nonpartisan Association for Franchise Education, Inc., an organization recently established to obtain a maximum vote in the November election, it is announced.

Among other members of the Association, which has its headquarters in New York City, are: Gardner Cowles, Jr., publisher, Des Moines Register-Tribune; C. Palmer Hoyt, publisher, the Portland Oregonian; Maj. George Fielding Elliot, New York Herald Tribune columnist; Cass Canfield, president, Harper & Brothers, publishers; Walter Wanger, motion picture producer.

Raymond Gram Swing, radio commentator; Thomas K. Finletter, attorney and former Assistant Secretary of State; Clifton Fadiman, writer and radio commentator; Mrs. Oswald Lord, chairman of Women's Activities, National War Fund; Dr. Frank P. Graham, president, University of North Carolina; and Walt Disney, animated screen cartoon producer.

Chiang's Message Marks Paris Rise

By the Associated Press
Chungking, China, Aug. 28
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek sent heartfelt congratulations today to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Gen. Charles de Gaulle on the recapture of Paris.

He told General de Gaulle the deliverance of Paris "foreshadows the complete liberation of your fatherland and is a well-deserved reward for your noble efforts."

To President Roosevelt he said, "This glorious achievement of gallant Allied forces will not only accelerate the total collapse of the Axis bloc but will also lead to an early realization of our ideal of building a new world order based on true freedom and justice."

Highland Park Strike Ends at Ford Plant

DETROIT, Aug. 28 (P)—Strike-interrupted production of aircraft parts at the Highland Park plant of the Ford Motor Company worked slowly back toward normal today after a threat of idleness for 50,000 workers.

A Regional War Labor Board directive for a resumption of work was accepted at a mass meeting yesterday of members of Local 400, United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations), who had walked out Aug. 25.

An undetermined number of employees failed to report for the night shift last night, but the Company reported a "majority" of day-shift workers came back to the job this morning. The union claimed accumulated grievances covering wages and alleged seniority violations. The Company said it was given no explanation for the strike.

'Irregular' Maquis Heroes Play Vital Supporting Role

Partisan forces, however, have found German Army often more than their match—Interior units had to call for help in Paris—How will guerrillas react to rigid discipline?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From the Underground of liberated France, a new French army is emerging.

Today, it is estimated there may be nearly 1,000,000 French men and women engaged in guerrilla warfare.

But it is recognized that the French Forces of the Interior will have to undergo a complete reshuffling before it can be merged into a regular army to be used in the attack on Germany.

Not every daring guerrilla leader also will make a good army officer. Not every valorous Underground fighter will become a disciplined soldier.

The Free French expect that integration of the Underground forces into the regular army will completely change the character of their armed forces and will establish a French national army. Today, the regular French forces fighting in southern France and in Italy comprise mainly colonial troops.

Underground Contribution
Allied military leaders have recognized that action on the part of the French Underground army has contributed greatly to the German collapse in France.

But if the F. F. I. has been immensely useful in giving valuable information to the Allied commanders, in attacking German supply columns, in harassing the retreating enemy, and even in rounding up isolated German garrisons, the Underground forces have failed everywhere when they clashed with the bulk of the German forces or attacked strongly fortified points defended by important Nazi contingents. Again and again it has been proved that the most courageous guerrilla fighters, even when equipped with modern light arms, are no match for the heavily armed forces of the regular army.

Although the commander of the F. F. I. in Paris declared that "we want to take care of the Germans ourselves and we only ask the Americans to give us weapons and ammunition," he eventually had to call for regular French and American troops. The powerful Maquis in southern France also is not likely "to ambush and destroy the 8 to 12 German divisions in this region," as some of its leaders expected.

Now Well Armed
Today a large part of the Underground forces are reported to be armed with Tommy and machine guns and to be led by regular French and Allied officers. However, resistance against the Nazis started in France long months before contact with the Allies had been established.

Today, 50,000 Underground soldiers in Paris, who were joined by hundreds of thousands of more or less well-armed citizens, have decisively contributed to bring about the surrender of the 20,000-man strong Nazi garrison in the Capital. But the revolt of Paris began shortly after the Nazis had entered the Capital, when some "unknown Frenchmen" started to print and to distribute the first Underground paper, Valmy.

At first their one-sheet paper reached merely a few hundred persons. Yet the ground was well prepared and the seed developed.

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Attempts to Kill de Gaulle Laid to 'Plot' of Germans

PARIS, Aug. 27 Delayed (P)—French "resistance" leaders expressed belief today that German officers left behind for the very purpose were responsible for two attempts on the life of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The first shot was fired at the leader of the French Committee of National Liberation yesterday while he was driving from a square crowded by thousands of Parisians before the Hotel de Ville (City Hall).

The General never knew at the time that he was fired upon in the square, where a near riot was caused, but he certainly knew of the second attempt, which burst at him as he was entering the Notre Dame Cathedral to hear a prayer of thanks for deliverance of the city.

A steel ring of guards surrounded General de Gaulle at the cathedral, and they promptly searched through the crowd for the would-be assassin.

Members of the skeleton government staff said they believed many Germans were left behind in France for the special purpose of killing General de Gaulle and other members of the French Government and leaders of the resistance movement.

On Tour of City
The incidents occurred during General de Gaulle's triumphant tour of the city, which started from the Arc de Triomphe. When he reached the Hotel de Ville, shots began to pop from

easily. Soon some 60 Underground papers were printed in northern France, "the occupied zone" alone, and stirred the spirit of resistance everywhere.

This literary revolt was followed by direct action on the part of the French patriots. Acts of sabotage against the German Army occurred daily. German soldiers disappeared by dozens without leaving a trace. Many hundreds of Nazis were killed in premature uprisings such as the street battles in Marseille and St. Nazaire.

Communists Join Fight
The French Communists joined the fight against the Germans only after Hitler had invaded Russia, and the French people will not forget their treasonable attitude during the years 1939-1941. However, the heroism of the Communist "rank and file" deeply impressed the other Underground fighters.

The non-Communist groups soon were brought to copy the excellent combat organizations of the Communist Party. Their long experience in Underground action explains the substantial role played by the French Communists in the resistance organizations.

In 1942, the first para-military groups of the resistance were organized. Today, the French Forces of the Interior well may number 25,000,000 men, while French patriots fighting the Germans, without being incorporated into the well-disciplined Underground army, number another 500,000.

Since 1943, all resistance groups have sent representatives to the National Council of the Resistance, have recognized the supreme authority of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and have been in close contact with Allied Headquarters in London and in Algiers.

Influence in Politics
Although the military shock troops of the resistance will be rapidly absorbed by the French Regular Army, the weight of the eight large French resistance organizations which extend over all France will be felt in the field of French politics.

During the transition period, before the new French National Assembly is elected, the new officials, replacing the Vichy administration, as well as the local political representatives, will be taken largely from the ranks of the resistance groups.

One of General de Gaulle's first acts after his arrival in Paris was to consult the local resistance leaders. Control of the local administration by the resistance, however, will greatly influence the outcome of the future general elections in France.

As the French resistance in its vast majority is a revolutionary force, France appears to be at the eve of a period of far-reaching structural changes. The resistance considers the confidence given to General de Gaulle as a kind of bill of exchange which the Free French leader accepted and which he will have to cover now.

If General de Gaulle fails to come up to their expectations, discontent and trouble are ahead for him and for his government. The resistance groups will partly replace the old political parties or they will at least change France's political set-up by substituting their own leaders for the old party "elite."

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On Tour of City
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buildings all around it. Several thousand French civilians were assembled there, and they crowded behind every available vehicle.

There was general confusion. A number of civilians, including women and children, were wounded and several were believed killed.

Police said Germans in the crowd fired shots from other quarters to cause even greater confusion. A young member of the French "resistance" movement waved the French flag and sang the Marseillaise. This calmed the crowd.

De Gaulle Rode to Cathedral
General de Gaulle, with Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc, Commander of the French 2nd Armored Division, rode from the Hotel de Ville to the cathedral.

Snipers' bullets shot from the twin spires of the famous church whined about General de Gaulle. Gun fights started all along the line of march after General de Gaulle passed. The parade broke up.

Censorship has permitted the disclosure that units of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' American First Army were credited with the capture of Paris.

The official letter that will turn Paris back to the French was drafted for General Hodges' signature, but the General insisted that Paris was taken by one of his corps commanders and said the glory and historic significance belonged to that officer.

'Packaging' Enables Republic To Maintain Output of P-47s

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

FARMINGDALE, Long Island, N. Y., Aug. 28.—"Packaging" has finally struck the aircraft manufacturing industry and today it is credited by the Republic Aircraft Corporation here with being one of the factors which has enabled the company to turn out the same number of Thunderbolt P-47 fighter planes with several thousand less workers than formerly.

In this case, however, packaging is not done for eye appeal, as in glamorizing a food product, for instance, but rather efficiency in manufacture. Republic claims that by packaging of the right sizes, types, and quantities of hardware used in the planes, a worker uses more time in production and hence has to spend less time walking to supply bins or issuing depots in the factory to obtain more supplies.

Claim is made, furthermore, by Republic, that the installation of such a system has given the company better control over inventories so that even the procurement of them has been established on a more efficient basis.

Complete Kit

As the packaging method now functions, each Republic worker as he goes on his shift takes from racks along the production line a complete kit of all the parts he will need for his particular station on the line. Even the quantity of parts is regulated by the number of planes which the company knows from experience will flow past the worker during his shift. Each kit is labeled with the station number on the production line and contains, in cellophane envelopes, all the rivets, nuts, bolts, clamps, sockets and other essential hardware that the worker will need.

They even have the rivets chilled if you need them. In the hardware packaging room where these kits are assembled we observed a woman worker packaging rivets from a container full of dry ice. As the cellophane bags of chilled rivets were sealed, they were placed in a deep freeze food locker until issued to workers.

The chilled, and hence, pre-shrunk rivets, it was explained, are placed in the plane and hammered flat with a rivet gun. As the rivets warm up to room temperature they expand and provide an even tighter fit.

While packaging increases production through on-the-spot delivery of needed materials, it also reduces waste. The former system of open racks for some 300 different types of rivets used at Republic and help-yourself stations for some 3,000 different items of nuts, bolts, screws, fittings and other hardware encouraged carelessness. If the thousands of workers on each shift took only 10 per cent more than actually needed, the end of the day or night shift was huge lots of mixed hardware of no value unless sorted, identified, inspected and sent back to stores.

To correct this problem of recovering bench mixtures of hardware and rivets and to recover the valuable material in floor sweepings, Republic formed as part of its Reclamation Department a Hardware Sorting Division full of gadgets and devices that would delight Rubie Goldberg himself. Their "Magic Carpet" is a belt

conveyor which runs under a shuttle magnetic separator that lifts out all the ferrous or iron material, while allowing non-ferrous dural or aluminum parts to go on.

The "Bird Cage," an electrically turned screen of varying mesh, next gives a rough sort by size. Girls then sort by classes and groups, using special time-saving instruments for the final sorting by lengths.

Rivets offer special problems, as hand sorting is considered impractical. Sorting by head size is accomplished by feeding them onto revolving inclined cylinders which diverge from each other. The far more difficult sorting by length into increments of 1-32 of an inch is done by Republic's prize invention. A big rotating hopper starts rivets down a chute from which they are snatched by hooked teeth in a big revolving disk. As the different lengths reach the proper spot, they are dislodged and blown into boxes that ring the outside edge of the big disk.

Before development of this rivet sorter, Republic had accumulated nearly 100,000 pounds of mixed rivets. Including rivets and all types of hardware, the Sorting Division now returns to production about 10,000 pounds of recovered material a month.

The Scrap Sales Division of Republic is also big business, collecting some 700,000 pounds of scrap metal each month. This division operates its own trucks, collects, sorts, bales and centrifuges metals; reclaim oils, chemicals and greases; operates its own wood yard and wood shop, reclaiming thousands of board feet of packing lumber and plywood; it recovers fabulous amounts of paper, cardboard, and excelsior; it handles the collection and return of surplus to vendors of countless drums, carboys, engine boxes and other expensive shipping containers.

28,000 Parts
Thrill permeates the entire Republic organization. While many aircraft manufacturers are only now beginning to worry about big accumulations of surplus in obsolete materials, Republic, as early as November of 1942, organized a Surplus Sales Department authorized to withdraw from general inventories all items made inactive or obsolete by engineering changes.

There are 28,000 fabricated parts in a Thunderbolt. The evolution of this great fighting plane has often brought hundreds of changes in material specifications in a single month. Surplus Sales developed segregated stores, a fast accurate system of record control, then went to hundreds and later thousands of other war plants to offer surplus raw materials, hardware and excess tools for sale. All offerings have been made by catalogs issued on approximately a monthly basis. Circulation has stabilized at about 6,000 copies.

Pricing goods at cost or market, Republic has sold to date in excess of \$5,000,000 of company or government-owned materials and in doing so has not only kept its own inventories on a healthy current basis, but has made hundreds of friends from coast to coast by the speed and dependability of their surplus sales service.

Republic is sympathetic and co-operative in all the new plans being developed daily for moving the surplus inventories of aircraft manufacturers.

History of 92nd Division Listed Among Summaries of World War Units

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The General of the Armies, John J. Pershing, in his capacity as Chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission, announces the publication of summaries of World War operations of four divisions, the 5th, 80th and 92nd, which fought under his command in France. These volumes are a part of a set of 28 (17 now have been published) which, when completed, will cover the operations of all combat divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Organized with headquarters at Camp Funston, Kan., in November, 1917, the 92nd (Buffalo) Division was composed of Negro Selective-Service men from various parts of the United States. Units began sailing for France in June, the last one arriving on July 12. Affiliated with French troops, the 92nd relieved the 5th Division in the St. Die Sector on Aug. 23.

The 92nd was relieved in this sector on Sept. 20 and moved to the American First Army area to participate in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. The greater part of the Division was held in reserve but the 368th Regiment was assigned to the Franco-American Liaison

Detachment. The regiment entered the front line, just west of Argonne Forest, on Sept. 30, an advance of nearly three miles. It was relieved on this line the next day and reverted to its Division. On being relieved the Meuse-Argonne offensive, the 92nd moved to the old St. Mihiel front and on Oct. 9 assumed command of the Marbache Sector. The Division held this sector until the Armistice.

The 92nd Infantry Division was activated for service in the present war in October, 1942. A unit of the 92nd, the 366th Infantry Regiment, is not assigned to a division. The 367th is now the 364th Infantry and the 367th Infantry Battalion (Separate), neither of which are units of a division. The 349th Field Artillery has been reorganized as the 349th Field Artillery Group, and the 349th and 688th Field Artillery Battalions. The 350th Field Artillery Regiment is the 351st Field Artillery Battalion and the 351st Field Artillery Battalion.

Copies of the divisional summaries of operations which have been published may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Pet Duck Back Minus Its Quack

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 28 (AP)—Mrs. Bessie Moore, who has her pet duck back, the neighbors have their sleep, and the duck has a home again.

The duck, acquired as a duckling last Easter, grew up an affectionate, quiet pet. Then a few weeks ago she amazed herself with a quack. Complaints poured in from sleepless neighbors. Reluctantly, Mrs. Moore bundled him off to a park duck pond after marking his back with red paint so she could return for an occasional visit.

On her first return to the park, Mrs. Moore spied him on a bench with a soldier and a companion, all intently watching the park ducks.

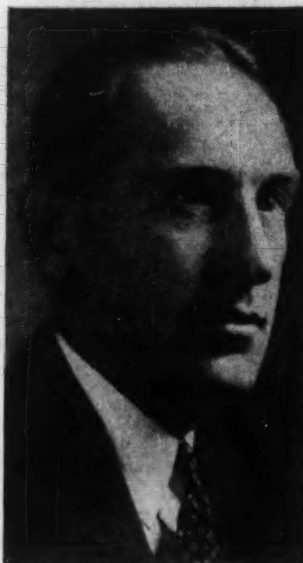
Syndicate Offers Buffalo Bolt Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of 141,000 shares of \$1 par common stock of Buffalo Bolt Co. has been announced by a syndicate headed by Van Alstyne, Noel & Co. at a price of \$6 a share.

Proceeds to be received by the company from the sale of 78,834 shares will be applied to working capital. The remainder of 62,220 shares is being offered for the account of stockholders.

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Crucible Chairman



W. P. Snyder, Jr.

Elected chairman of the board of Crucible Steel Company, succeeding F. B. Hufnagel, who resigned. Mr. Snyder has been a director of Crucible since 1930 and chairman of the board's executive committee since July, 1942.

Antitrust Suits Now Total 114

WASHINGTON (AP)—Filing of the Government's suit against 47 Western railroads this week raised to 114 the number of antitrust suits pending in the Justice Department's files.

The antitrust division's most recent tabulation shows that 26 of the actions have been postponed at the request of the Army, Navy or War Production Board, 20 are inactive, and 68 are being prosecuted or are being prepared for prosecution.

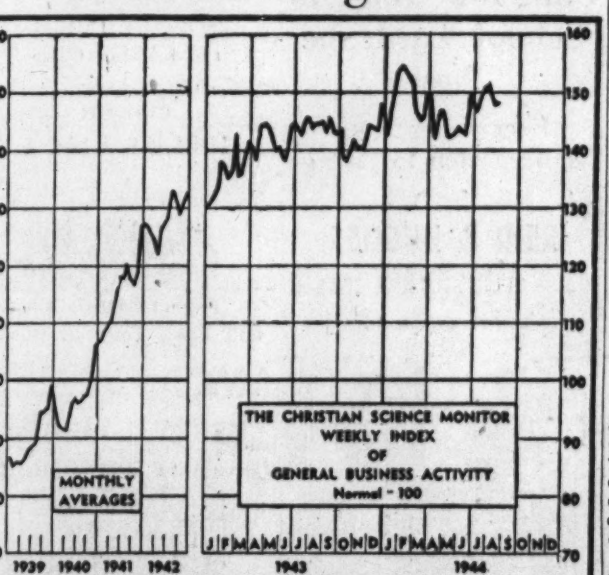
Those postponed at the request of the Army, Navy or WPB were halted because the agencies feared prosecution might interfere with the war effort. The 20 inactive cases were halted, the department says, for administrative reasons—a defendant might be in the Armed Forces and not available for trial.

A partial listing of the commodities manufactured, sold or distributed by the defendant firms includes such diverse items as dyes, plastics, transportation, magnesium, aluminum, air filters, metal hose, meat, eye glass frames, petroleum, surgical instruments, tobacco, hogs, sheep, newspapers, animal medicines, air conditioning, movies, granite, open mesh bags, peas, plumping, alcoholic beverages, glass, groceries, Easter hams, matches, chrome acid, fish, watches, coke, photographic material, fluorescent lamps, tire retreading, wood alcohol, cheese, drugs, bread, sand and gravel, insurance, sponges, and parking meters.

The suit filed in Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 23 against the Association of American Railroads, the Western Association of Railway Executives, J. P. Morgan & Company, Kuhn, Loeb & Company, 47 railroads and about 100 individuals is one of the biggest, from the point of view of the number, prominence, financial prestige and organizations, in the department's history.

The Association of American Railroads, for example, is an organization of all the major steam railroads in the United States, operating more than 85 per cent of the nation's railway mileage. To try the case—which may not begin for at least six months to a year—Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge, chief of the antitrust division, has named 11 attorneys.

Weekly Index of Business Records a Slight Advance



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity showed a slight uptick during the week ended Aug. 19 to 148.0 (prel.) from 147.8 for the previous week. This compared with 144.6 for the week ended Aug. 21, a year ago.

Two components were higher for the week; the third declined. Bank deposits outside New York City and electric power production advanced, the latter reversing

National Banks Administration Has Aggressive Two-Price Export Plan in View

WASHINGTON (AP)—Postwar agricultural policies now being formulated by the Roosevelt Administration would establish a more aggressive export program designed to push extra production into world markets instead of allowing it to pile up in this country under Government ownership.

These plans do not envision the return of the rigid production control programs of the thirties under which attempts were made to reduce farm production to the country's own needs and to the small quantities which could be sold abroad at prices which, in the case of most products, were held above world levels by Government action. Under the programs of the thirties huge surpluses were accumulated by the Government.

Instead, the United States would employ a broad two-price system under which production not needed at home would be priced to meet competition in world markets.

Those drawing up the policies believe it will be possible to maintain domestic farm production at a level considerably higher than before the war, but possibly not as high as that reached during the

See High Farm Output
The policy-makers recognize that their plans are subject to criticism as export "dumping." They defend the plans in this way: The world is hungry and needs more food than ever has been produced. Further, other countries cannot expect the United States to withdraw completely from the world markets and cut its production while other countries expand both their world markets and production.

They add further that there need not be cut-throat competition in a market that actually needs more food than is being produced. They say unnecessary price-cutting and battling for world markets can be eliminated through international agreements.

The plans envision, of course, the maintenance of "ever-normal" granary reserves of such basic products as cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, and possibly some other products, as a protection against drought, war or other emergencies.

The export disposal program would have its domestic counterpart for perishable products and other commodities not readily exportable, in the form of food stamp, school lunch and direct distribution programs for putting surplus foodstuffs into the hands of low-income and undernourished families.

The ICC examiner's report said it would be against the general public interest to approve the suspended rates. Mr. Ferguson said, and had concurred in the Port Authority's claim that they would permit "unfair and destructive competitive practices" affecting the American merchant marine.

Mr. Ferguson asserted that "only rail carriers and certain large shippers and combinations of shippers who can move merchandise traffic in mixed carloads would have benefited from the change in rate structure."

OPA Cuts September Passenger Tire, Ups Truck Tire Quotas

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has cut the September allocation of passenger car tires 350,000 casings under the August level, but increased the heavy truck and bus tire quota to 102,000, up from 85,000 for this month.

In reducing the passenger tire allotment from 1,950,000 tires to 1,600,000, OPA explained that re-tired tires built up last winter for the summer months have been used up.

OPA said that while the lower passenger tire quota will not result in any corresponding cut in eligibility, it does mean a still more difficult job for local rationing boards in deciding who new tires are the most essential drivers.

All "B" and "C" card motorists are eligible for new passenger tires, but the back log of applications now stands at about 1,000,000 tires, the agency stated.

In boosting the heavy truck and bus tire quota, OPA stressed that the critical shortage of these casings will not be entirely relieved. While the rayon allotment has been hiked to 105,000 heavy tires, the Office of Defense Transportation estimates that a minimum of 165,000 casings are needed each month to maintain essential commercial transportation.

Senate Group to Inspect Army Supply Depots

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate War Investigating Committee disclosed that its members will visit a number of Army supply depots throughout the country early this fall for a "spot check" on military supplies and methods of handling them.

Rudolph Halley, committee counsel, said the itinerary for the tour had not been completed, but that one of the depots to be inspected is that maintained by the Army service forces at Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Halley said the tour was being arranged in connection with the committee's current inquiry into plans for disposal of surplus war goods. He added that "a considerable number" of depots would be visited during the tour, tentatively set for late September. The group may not announce its full itinerary in advance, he reported.

Heads Jewelers



Clifford I. Josephson, Jr.

Of Moline, Ill., elected president of the American National Retail Jewelers Association, succeeding Charles J. Michaels of Hartford, Conn.

Wholesale Prices Decline 0.4 P. C. In Aug. 19 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The wholesale price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics dropped 0.4 per cent during the week ended Aug. 19 bringing the index level to 102.6 per cent of the 1926 average.

A sharp reaction in agricultural markets, particularly for fresh fruits, vegetables and livestock, offset the gain of the preceding week. The level of prices has declined 0.3 per cent in the past four weeks.

Commodity	1919-1926	Aug. 19, 1944	P.C. Change
All commodities	102.6	102.2	-0.4
Food	102.6	102.2	-0.4
Non-food	102.6	102.2	-0.4
Grains	102.6	102.2	-0.4
Meat	102.6	102.2	-0.4
Vegetables	102.6	102.2	-0.4
Fruit	102.6	102.2	-0.4
Flowers	102.6	102.2	-0.4
Textiles	102.6	102.2	-0.4
Metals	102.6	102.2	-0.4
Chemicals	102.6	102.2	-0.4
Leather	102.6	102.2	-0.4
Other	102.6	102.2	-0.4

This compared with his estimate that the combined assets were equal to not more than \$115,000,000.

Court Approves Capital Plan Of Assoc. Gas

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibel has approved the recapitalization plan of Associated Gas & Electric Co. and Associated Gas & Electric Corp., which had been approved last April 17 by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Basic purpose of the plan is to combine the assets of the two concerns into a solvent company.

It was understood that with court approval, the plan would go to creditors for consideration. The court also approved the report of Special Master Frederick Crane which involved restoration of securities to their positions prior to the recapitalization plan of 1933, sponsored by Howard C. Hopsos, who then headed the Associated Gas utility empire. Mr. Hopsos later was sentenced to five years in prison on a mail fraud charge.

Capitalization of the surviving company was listed as:

New senior debentures authorized \$8,000,000, outstanding \$7,500,000.

New debentures—authorized \$8,000,000, outstanding \$7,400,000.

New common stock, \$5 par—authorized 10,000,000 shares, outstanding 7,500,000.

Under the plan, trustee certificates of Agco and Agcorp would be paid in full in cash.

Holders of Agcorp \$5 of '40 would receive new debentures. Holders of other participating securities and general claims including Agcorp 73s, Agcorp 78s, Agco fixed interest debentures, Agco 5 per cent income debentures of '83, Agco sinking fund income debentures of '83, Agco sinking fund income debentures of '88 as well as uninsured securities of Agco, would receive new common stock in proportion to their claims.

"It is unfortunate," wrote Judge Leibel, "that the value of the combined assets of Agco and Agcorp is such that many classes of Agco security holders (including all stockholders) do not share in the assets of the surviving company under the plan of reorganization."

Total face value of outstanding Agcorp debentures and the Agcorp 73s, plus the Agcorp fixed interest debentures and sinking fund interest debentures, was about \$258,900,000, the judge estimated.

This compared with his estimate that the combined assets were equal to not more than \$115,000,000.

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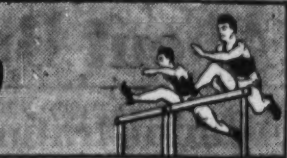
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Sports News



Golfers Set To Resume In Tam Tourney

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (P)—The \$42,500 All-American golf show, its 18-hole finale washed out by an all-day rain yesterday, was set to resume at George (S) May's Tam O'Shanter course today barring additional rain.

Promoter May lost out on an anticipated attendance of 40,000 but he wasn't unprepared for the downpour—he had \$10,000 in rain insurance, only \$100 short of the first prize money in the 72-hole open tournament.

Nelson on Top
Byron Nelson, the tall Toledo (Ohio) shooter, expected to take care of that \$10,000 (\$13,462 in War Bonds) top money today. He held a two-stroke lead with a 211 score at the 54-hole mark. Although Lord Byron wandered over par by a stroke for a 73 in his third round, his front position was undisturbed as Harold (Jug) McSpaden, defending champion, also carded a 73, good for a second-place tie.

Private Buck White of Greenwood, Miss., who lost to McSpaden in a 1943 play-off, pulled into a tie with Jug by pounding out a 69 Saturday.

Ken Heilemann of St. Louis led the amateurs into the final round of their 72-hole stretch with 216, a stroke in front of Earl Christensen of Miami, Fla.

Miss Hicks Leads
Little Betty Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., had a two-stroke advantage in the women's division, her 236 leading Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., and Dorothy Germain of Philadelphia, second-place occupants.

There's a probability of at least two more days of activity at Tam O'Shanter, for a first-place tie in the open would call for two 18-hole play-off rounds.

Hunt, Schroeder Pick McNeill To Win Tennis Title

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 28 (P)—Lieut. Joe Hunt, the present champion, and Lieut. (J. G.) Ted Schroeder, 1942 titlist, today picked another Navy man, Lieut. Don McNeill, as the player to beat in this week's national tennis tournament at Forest Hills, N. Y.

Neither Hunt nor Schroeder will be able to compete, since both officers, veterans of destroyer duty in the Atlantic and Pacific, are busy learning to fly at the Naval Air Training Center here.

McNeill, now on duty at the Norfolk, Va., Naval Air Station, won the national singles title in 1940. He was beaten yesterday by Francisco Segura, two-listed Ecuadorean, 7-5, 2-6, 6-4, 6-1, at Southampton, N. Y., in the Meadow Club tournament.

"Don appears to be the class of the competition this year," said Hunt, "but he may be handicapped by the fact that he hasn't been able to play much tournament tennis because of his duty in the Navy. His leading contenders have had plenty of practice."

Schroeder said he expected the tournament to be a three-man battle with McNeill favored over Segura and Billy Talbert of Indianapolis.

"They look like the best of the lot to me," he said. "It's doubtful if Frank Parker (Army sergeant) will be able to play and I've just had a letter from (Ensign) Jack Kramer in New Guinea. That eliminates him."

Kramer was runner-up to Hunt in last year's championships.

Shirley Fry Wins Junior Net Crown

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28 (P)—Shirley Fry, 17-year-old Akron, Ohio, schoolgirl, became the junior girls' tennis champion of the United States Saturday in the singles final of the 27th national girls' grass court tournament at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Displaying power, control and shrewd judgement, she defeated Louise Snow, 18-year-old southpaw from Bakersfield, Calif., 6-0, 2-6, in a 38-minute match.

Hard-hitting Jean Doyle of San Diego, Calif., and her steady, volley-volley partner, Margaret Warner of El Paso, Texas, took the doubles crown by defeating the second-seeded team of Miss Snow and her Santa Monica partner, Sylvia Baker, 2-6, 6-0, 7-5.

Boston Batting
Braves
Holmes.....212
Macen.....281
Miel.....278
Wright.....278
Klois.....274
Niemas.....274
Phillips.....261

Red Sox
Doerr.....225
Wagner.....225
Fox.....225
Johnson.....217
Taber.....208
Bucher.....206
Finney.....206
Metkovich.....201

Rivals Close In on Browns; Sox in Vital Yankee Series

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Four games off the Browne pace and virtually tied for third place, the Red Sox today moved against the Yankees in the Stadium. If Joe Cronin is still a serious threat in this American League flag scramble—and the standing would seem to suggest that he is—the Sox must stop Joe McCarthy's determined crew in at least two of these three engagements.

Despite a slump which brought five straight setbacks until yesterday's twin victory at Philadelphia, 8-5 and 7-2, the Red Sox have stayed within a bat length of the fading St. Louis club, a circumstance that has revived considerable optimism in this vicinity.

Yankees Close
However, Cronin now finds himself not only faced with the task of catching the Browns, but also with the added pressure of some-how eliminating the Yankees and Tigers.

Not even the New York critics seem to have a satisfactory explanation for New York's high spot in the race. One writer said it was McCarthy's leadership, plus Yankee tradition. It probably is the pitching. Nevertheless, the Yanks are still between Detroit and the top spot, which gives them the right to demand a great deal of respect.

The Tigers, of course, remain the favorites among ball players, chiefly because of Dizzy Trout and Hal Newhouse, the best one-two pitching staff in the league. Steve O'Neill, too, has the extra-base hit power. Taking three out of four from the Browns over the week end must be done the Tiger lot of good; and if it certainly didn't help the Browns.

Going Home
But Browne rooters are finding consolation in the schedule. The Browns are going home, where they have won 36 and lost only 16 for a .704 pace to date. If

they can snap out of the slump which began in Philadelphia, ran on through Washington and reached a climax at Detroit, when they returned to Sportsman's Park, Luke Sewell will hold off the Tigers, Yankees and Red Sox in the stretch.

It also is interesting to note that the Yankees play 23 of their remaining 34 games on the road; the count for the Red Sox in that matter is 22 out of 30. And although the Tigers play 22 out of 30 at Briggs Stadium, they have won only 29 out of 57 there this season, a very poor showing for a contending outfit.

Meanwhile, with a fat 18-game lead, the Cardinals are merely coasting. They could lose 10 in a row and still breeze in their third straight National League flag under Billy Southworth.

Briefs... The Braves split their week-end series with the Phils, dividing again yesterday, 8-5, for a loss in the opener and 5-4 for a win in the nightcap. Al Javery was the losing pitcher in the first and the winner in the second. Tomorrow the Braves, who are still one contest to the rear of the Phils, open a two-game series here with the New York Giants—two singles in a row. The Giants are in fourth place.

Hal Wagner today was inducted into the Army. The Red Sox had to play for their lives in games in Philadelphia without Bobby Doerr, who injured his back slightly swinging at a ball. It was thought that he might start against the Yankees this afternoon. The Braves have bought Tommy Nelson, second baseman, and Dick Culler, shortstop, from the Milwaukee club of the American Association for 1945 delivery. Bob Quinn scouted them personally and calls them the best double play combination in the minors. The price was high, around \$50,000, and four players.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (P)—Carlos Escalona, President of the Mexican Lawn Tennis Association, made a special trip here to see Armando and Rolando Vega play in the national championship this week. As a result of the Vince Lombardi Bill, the Pirates now allow their players to sign meal checks up to \$6 on days when the Bucs play night games on the road. The \$4.50 limit still stands when games are by daylight.

Ted Carpenter, Marquette U. publicist, writes: "No axe will fall on Marquette University football players this coming season." How come? Did Tom Stidham line up a nice easy schedule?

The Georgia football squad, which incidentally includes four boys from Gatesville, Texas, probably has the season's best-named halfback—Claude Hipps. And the Atlanta scribes take the Bulldogs' star, Al Peris, as "the Peris of the coming season." The Georgia press department will provide "errand boys" to cater to the wants of the football scribes this fall. But that won't remedy the great oversight that was made when the Yale Bowl was built. The Giants' Bill Voiselle credits a lot of his pitching success to his being a bookmaker. But Judge Landis doesn't worry because Bill's book concerns only his own performance and the opposing batters' weaknesses.

Two ex-footballers who dropped in to call on Coach Peabody Walker of Wake Forest recently could have made him a lot happier just

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press
Results Aug. 27
International League
Baltimore 12-3, Jersey City 3-2.
Newark 4-3, Syracuse 6-5.
Rochester 3-2, Montreal 2-3.
Buffalo 1-0, Toronto 1-0.
Pacific Coast League
Los Angeles 4-3, Hollywood 2-4.
San Francisco 4-3, Oakland 3-6.
San Diego 4-3, Seattle 2-3.
Sacramento 2-3, Portland 1-4.
American Association
Toledo 4-0, Minneapolis 3-1, rain.
St. Paul at Minneapolis (2), rain.
Milwaukee at Kansas City (3), cold weather.
Eastern League
Birmingham 4-3, Utica 1-6.
Hartford 14-9, Albany 4-13.
Elmira 3-0, Williamsport 2-4.
Scranton 2, Wilkes-Barre 0.
Southern Association
Memphis 4-0, Nashville 3-4 (first game 11, second 13 innings).
New Orleans 4-3, Mobile 3-6.
Little Rock 6-7, Mobile 3-6.
Chattanooga 4-16, Birmingham 3-6 (first game 10 innings).

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press
American League
Batting—Doerr, Boston, .332.
Runs—Stinson, New York, 88.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis, 88.
Hits—Stinson, New York, 187.
Doubles—Fox, Boston, and Boudreau, Cleveland, 22.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 12.
Home Runs—Doerr and Johnson, Boston; Stephens, St. Louis, and York, Detroit, 15.
Stolen Bases—Stinson, New York, 40.
Pitching—Hughson, Boston, 19-5, .763, and Newhouse, Detroit, 21-6, .794.
National League
Batting—Muller, St. Louis, .343 and Walker, Brooklyn, .338.
Runs—Muller, St. Louis, 94.
Runs Batted In—Muller, St. Louis, 109.
Hits—Muller, St. Louis, 187.
Doubles—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 18.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 18.
Home Runs—Nichols, Chicago, 26.
Stolen Bases—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 22.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 13-1, .539.

Braves Field Braves vs. New York

Score at Phila's M. G. 2:00
Sole at Phila's M. G. 2:00
and Brown Field 2:00

Nakama Swims To Triple In Outdoor Meet

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Aug. 28 (P)—Little Keo Nakama, who once splashed in the shadow of the great Bill Smith at Ohio State University, today boasted a triple win in the National A. A. U. outdoor swimming championships to match his former Hawaiian buddy's biggest triumph.

Nakama last night grabbed his third title in the closing session of the 1944 championships here as he paddled off with the 800-meter freestyle crown. Earlier in the three-day meet, the Buckeye mite had won the 1,500-meter swim, establishing a new meet record, and whipped defending champion Gene Rogers of Columbia in the 400-meter event.

Nakama's achievement, equaling Smith's triple triumph in the 1942 meet at New London, Conn., Verdeur and three other leaders from the North Branch Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia, who grabbed Yale's undefeatable team title with 31 points, Smith, now in the Navy, won the 220, 440, and 880 events at New London, setting world marks in the latter two.

Kerschner Wins Two
Verdeur, one of the meet's double winners, last night added the 300-meter individual medley relay to the breaststroke title he retained Saturday. Jerry Kerschner of the Bunker Hill (Ind.) Naval Air Station was the other twin victor, capturing the 100-meter freestyle in the final round after winning the 200-meter sprint in record time Friday.

Fourth event on the closing program—the platform diving—was postponed until today because of inclement weather, but with Norman Sper, Jr., of the Beverly Hills, Calif., Sand and Pool Club, favored to equal his earlier springboard triumph, the outcome won't shake the points standings much.

The 12-event meet was replete with surprises despite the war-caused absence of numerous top-ranked stars. It produced three new records—Nakama's 19:42.6 time in the 1,500 meters, Kerschner's 2:14.3 in the 200 meters, and a 3:39.4 performance by the Philadelphia North Branch "Y" 300 medley relay trio of Verdeur, Jack Lumsden and Jim Shand.

Coming Stars
It also uncovered a batch of teen-aged stars who'll be giving the top-notchers a postwar swim for their money. There was 13-year-old Jimmy McNamee of Akron, Ohio, who finished second to Nakama in both the 1,500 and 800-meter events and made him hustle all the way.

And there was 16-year-old Matt Mann, son of the University of Michigan swimming coach, who paced a "kiddie" quartet from Camp Chikop, Ont., to a surprising win in the 800-meter freestyle relay. Another new champion was Jack Weeden of the Oakland, Calif., Swimming Association, who plucked off Adolph Kiefer's undefeatable 100-meter backstroke toga.

Ohio State placed second in the team standings to the Philadelphia Y team with 18 points, 15 of them on Nakama's slam. Favored Great Lakes and the Oakland, Calif., Swimming Association tied for third at 17.

Brockton Plays In Game Tonight

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 28 (P)—Teams from Tucson, Ariz., and Alameda, N. C., were due to meet at 3 p. m. today in the second game of the National American Legion junior baseball tournament.

The tournament field will be reduced to three teams in today's second game at 8 p. m. when Brockton, Mass., will oppose the losers of the Tucson-Alameda game. Two losses eliminate a team.

Cincinnati defeated Brockton, 6 to 3, in the opening game Saturday.

Lieut. George R. Dreher
Lieut. George R. Dreher of Wellesley, U. S. M. C. R., who was reported killed in the assault on Guam, was graduated from Harvard in 1942 after starring for three years as a varsity hockey player.

Lieut. Dreher was a standout athlete in football, hockey, and baseball at Wellesley High School before going to Phillips Exeter Academy, where he played the same sports. At Harvard he won numerals in football and hockey his freshman year and played defense his three years on the varsity sextet.

For heroism on Bougainville last September Lieut. Dreher had been awarded the Bronze Star Medal. He had also been recommended for the Silver Star.

American Association

By the Associated Press
Team W L Pct
Milwaukee.....28 43 .474
Louisville.....28 41 .481
Columbus.....28 41 .481
St. Paul.....28 41 .481
Indianapolis.....28 41 .481
Kansas City.....28 41 .481

Boston Pitching

By the Associated Press
Pitcher W L Pct
Doerr.....11 11 .500
Wright.....11 11 .500
Klois.....11 11 .500
Niemas.....11 11 .500
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American League

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Team W L Pct
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New York.....28 41 .481
Detroit.....28 41 .481
Cleveland.....28 41 .481
Philadelphia.....28 41 .481
Chicago.....28 41 .481

National League

By the Associated Press
Team W L Pct
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Pittsburgh.....28 41 .481
Cincinnati.....28 41 .481
Philadelphia.....28 41 .481
Cleveland.....28 41 .481
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(London Laird in Kansas City Times)

Faith in human kindness was

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Hinchee, 42-year-old blind man.

As an emissary of "The Boys

of Easter," I counted into

Hinchee's hand \$100 to replace the

\$100 bill that he gave away by

mistake last Wednesday.

Hinchee had always wanted to

own a \$100 bill. He saved his

nickels, dimes and quarters until

he achieved that thrill and then

handed it to someone in change.

He had hoped the person who re-

ceived the bill would return it to

him, but there was no such luck.

A group of men ate luncheon at

Pusateri's Friday noon and the

Hinchee case was the subject of

discussion.

"I'm going to take up a pot for

Hinchee," said Uncle Mike Tax-

man, oil man. "There are ten of

us here. We'll put in ten bucks

apiece. Lay it on the line, fel-

lows."

The pot was made up as fast as

the men could take the money out

of their pockets. It was decided to

wait over the week end before giv-

ing the money to Hinchee. . .

The money wasn't returned, so

yesterday Hinchee received his

gift from "The Boys at Pusateri's."

Hinchee was called into the

Heizberg store, whose manager,

Arthur Stein, befriended him.

Hinchee had said he never wanted

to own another \$100 bill, so twenty

\$5 bills were counted into his

hand. Mr. Stein agreed to keep

them for him.

"Tell the boys I don't know how

to thank them for this," Hinchee

said, chokingly. "I don't know

what to say! Aren't folks won-

derful?"

Brevities

At enormous expense an inven-

tor has finally put together a com-

puting machine which will figure

out anything except what a child

of 11 doesn't shut a door.—Detroit

News.

The postwar roof will be sup-

ported only by air, says an engi-

neer, who might go further and

tell us what holds up a ceiling

piece.—Boston Globe.

A teacher has come out against

home work, and it wouldn't be

surprising now to hear some teen-

ager get up and denounce hookey.

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Canned spinach has gone up one

cent; but it's no use. You can't

win us to the stuff by making it

a luxury item.—Milwaukee Journal.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

by Frances Briggs

Across

1—Whose novel, "Journey in the Dark,"

recently won Pulitzer Prize?

2—Who is in love with Charlie Surface

in Sheridan's "School for Scandal"?

3—What ending denotes the past tense?

4—Money drawer is what?

5—What is a navel?

6—To place.

7—Who was son of Seth and father of

Cain?

8—Exclamation.

9—Colony early is called what?

10—What is a bronze coin of Japan?

11—Roll of parchment is what?

12—If you raised Tegeburg, would you

have foxes, ducks, or geese?

13—Musical note.

14—What is a navel?

15—Who is Mr. Wickfield's daughter in

"David Copperfield"?

16—Who was author of "Phineas Finn"?

17—What is a young turkey called?

18—Butler place of timber.

19—An excuse.

20—Who is a well-known character cre-

ated by Mary Roberts Rinehart?

21—Yellow color.

22—What ending denotes the object of an

action?

(Answer Book Appears Among the

Advertisements.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1944

"First the blade, then the car, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Retreat Into Germany"

The battle of France is won, the battle of Germany is next.

The maps which show three fourths of France still in the shaded colors of Nazi domination, do not give the true picture. They present only two slices of liberated territory—the rough rectangle between the Seine and the Loire and the small triangle pointing up from the Riviera. Actually everything south and west of Paris should be presented in the lighter shades of freedom with only here and there a black pocket of desperate Nazi resistance.

And if the maps could show what Allied commanders know of the situation north and east of Paris they would have a ribbon-like appearance, where armored columns are lancing through toward the German border. London now reports American forces at Meaux, where the Germans were turned in the First Battle of the Marne. But Berlin three days ago reported Allied forces at Rheims and it is quite possible that sons of men who once fought inch by inch for Château-Thierry have rolled through the town at thirty miles an hour.

True, there is still considerable mopping up to be done in France. Five days after the French celebrated the fall of Marseille strong German detachments are holding the waterfront. In Brest the enemy is putting up a stubborn resistance to air, sea and land attack, attempting to deny as long as possible direct access of American ships, to fast-stretching supply lines. The Allies have not yet reported capture of key points like Lyons and Dijon which would cut off the Nazis in Southern France, but in many such cases the French patriots have already "seen to it."

Allied fliers report German truck columns filing back from the robot coast, and London had a merciful success from the hour-by-hour buzz-bomb attack. The old battlefields of 1914 to 1918 along the Oise and the Somme may see a temporary German stand. But history will not repeat the muddy muddling of trench war. The Allies have proved not only in Normandy but in Italy—where they blasted the enemy out of fortified positions in hill country—that with air supremacy they can break any line.

In the East the Russians are proving the same thing once more, having broken the Galati Line and opened the way into the Romanian oil fields. They also report 100,000 enemies removed from combat in the last eight days.

From both sides the Allies are moving in for the Battle of Germany. General Eisenhower, in his warning to the people of Alsace, Lorraine and Luxembourg, gives the tip-off. With the very best of information, he says that the "handful of German divisions north of the Seine can at best fight a series of delaying actions on their retreat into Germany." The General is not given to boasting, and his words undoubtedly describe the situation far more accurately than any map that could now be released. The next stage is "into Germany."

Radio Equality

We can imagine the scurrying in the Pentagon when it became known that somebody had ruled the President's Bremerton speech was a "political address" and that therefore the Socialists were entitled to equal time for overseas political appeals.

From the scurrying, emerged the superimposed ruling that the Commander in Chief's "report" was not "political."

But hardly anything Commander in Chief Roosevelt says can be divested of some effect on the political fortunes of Candidate Roosevelt. Moreover, the Government should avoid even the appearance of taking advantage of its control over radio licenses. The army has ruled that each political party "having a candidate for President in at least six states" is to be given an equal opportunity on the Army's short-wave programs. These are for the most part re-broadcasts of domestic programs, but are beamed exclusively overseas; none are aimed at domestic coverage.

The ends of fair treatment and orderliness seem served by this policy, laid down by Congress in revising the Soldier vote law. It assures the soldiers an opportunity of hearing a variety of views on national affairs. But Presidential speeches should be taken out of his party's time.

Paris—Again

"France will rise again; we shall re-create France."

Paris is not France. Yet France would not be France without Paris. So the figure on the Champs Elysées of the man who spoke those words in 1940 is more than symbolic, more than dramatic. It is somehow essential—the proof for Frenchmen that the faith for which the name de Gaulle stood in those darkest of days was indeed the substance of things hoped for.

It is not just the streets of Paris, the noble buildings, the ennobled squares, the storied gardens, the strangely lovely twilights softened by the Seine mists—it is not just these, though these might seem enough, that the Parisians are reclaiming.

No. There is something else. You sense it in the reports of workmen hauling down the sandbag barricades where Germans tried to stay. You feel it in the bustle of Paris newspaper offices, as the old names—"L'Ouvre," "Figaro," "Populaire"—come again to the streets with a familiar ring of freedom in their messages. You feel it in the hundred ways Parisians assert their ownership of their famed city; the urge to recreate its glories quickens every step they take, puts sinew into every gesture.

This is not just the reclamation of a town, or of the lovely land that wraps it in the green folds of France. This is a repossession of Frenchmen by themselves. It is a repossession of the faith in themselves that General de Gaulle would never surrender.

This faith, rather than a city or a country, is the substance Frenchmen were hoping for. It is what made France and Paris, from the poplar rows set with loving care along some country road to the last small tracery in stone that makes a city sing.

It was a creative and liberating faith that made Paris a city of light to all peoples who loved light, and France a beacon to the civilized world. And it is reclaimed in a city that cannot be hid.

Not an Encouraging Picture

The trend in Congress on reconversion of industry can hardly be labelled either Republican or Democratic and dismissed as politics. The arguments seem to narrow pretty much to a question as to how much direction and planning and co-operative effort, under Government sponsorship, is going to be put into the industrial reconversion job.

And the argument cuts across party lines in that it finds the Democrats sponsoring both sides, and the Republicans, generally, teaming with the conservative Democrats to form a majority favoring laissez faire.

The fundamental difficulty here is that the United States now has a mobilized economy. It is more regimented than it has ever been before in its history. That this economy should today be surging to regain its former freer status is no wonder, and is a healthy sign in a capitalistic society. But it is going to take some intelligent scheming and timing to accomplish the release of many of these controls if we are to avoid hurting a lot of people.

To mention one specific point: Thousands of workers have been drawn to industrial centers and away from their homes by desire to aid the war effort and by higher wages. Negroes, for example, have thronged North. Some workers have saved a little money, others have run into high living costs and the end of their war jobs may find them indigent.

Are they to be left in their new homes or is some way to be provided for them to return to former homes?

This is a typical question. There are dozens of others. And they should have been answered months ago. But Congress delayed. And now that events compel an answer, the answer is mostly negative. There shall be a minimum of preparation and planning, the least possible Government help, and the devil-catch-the-hindmost.

This picture is rather grayed out by the cheering war news. But it remains a fact that it is not a very bright or very progressive picture that Congress is drawing of postwar America.

Don't fret if you have to "queue up" for the corner restaurant. The boys in uniform stand in line three times a day for chow, whenever they see a movie, on pay day, on wash day, for equipment, and at inspection.

Bigotry, race hatreds, and demagoguery apparently won't be able to thumb ride in either Presidential candidate's car.

Going Fast



Rome: A World

By Duncan Rowe

A. F. S. Ambulance Driver with the British Eighth Army in Italy

Only once, and then only for a few minutes, did I feel a suspense or anticipation about entering Rome. Antiquity appears to have changed its tune for this generation, and it is not nearly so enchanting as, let us say, it was for Goethe (and his times) who was so excited and agitated in imagination that he could hardly sleep the night before he first entered Rome. But one night when we were near Frosinone, a shadow of the tremendous drawing power of ancient Rome filtered through the ordinary preoccupations, and I could hardly sleep. Thought was filled with the images of forums, temples, games, patricians, plebeians, and those multitudes we know from reading Caesar, Virgil, Catullus, Cicero, . . .

However, our seeing of the Eternal City was limited to the transporting of wounded from a dressing station on the north of Rome to a casualty clearing station on the south. There were, we were told, 20 or 30 thousand of German wounded in all of Rome's hospitals and it would take time for our hospitals to make room there.

As a rule, none of the troops we carried had seen Rome as they had by-passed it or gone through at night. Always, if they were not too badly wounded, they wanted to see something of Rome. Did I know the way to St. Peter's? Could I take them by the Colosseum? Well, yes, we might do that. Then with the men propped up on blankets and pillows, sometimes with the back door of the ambulance open, we drifted through the city.

Rome is not only a city. It is a world of its own. A place where one has the strange pleasure of being and seeing where one has often travelled in mind. A beautiful, spacious, deep city, still holding some of its ancient dignity, sobriety and stateliness—marred, of course by many modern buildings and many modern trends. Its broad, spacious streets are lined with shade trees, and the Tiber winds through the town spanned by graceful bridges. (But the Tiber is so small. I couldn't help wondering what a time Horatius would have had in his armor if he had tried to swim the Ohio.)

There was one day when I found some one to watch my ambulance for half an hour while I went into St. Peter's. The depth of the semicircle of colonnades about the piazza and the sheer size of the edifice immediately make one feel very small, but at the same time very significant, because in participating in any fine art there is always a personal relationship involved. It is as though all this belonged to me for a passing moment.

The interior was too much for me that day; too much perhaps for my puritan mind. The gold ornamentation, the red tapestries, bad sculptures mixed with good, so much to impress, to awe, what a contrast to the simple atmosphere of the Gospel stories that it would represent or symbolize! Still the excessive trappings only slightly mar the spacious grandness of the building.

And when I came to La Pietà of Michelangelo all was rectified. It was like a breath of fresh, sweet air after the damp odors of a grotesque tomb. Even though it was badly placed and badly lighted, it did not matter. A youthful work with all the grace and appeal of youth, full of tenderness, affection, tranquillity. I wish that everyone in the world could see this piece of sculpture. It remains with one long after other things pass.

The civilians in Rome, like Italians everywhere, are having difficult times finding enough to eat. There are virtually no markets. I am always a little shy to make friends, because it at once becomes obvious that they are on a malnutrition diet—and I think of our Army food which in comparison is a banquet.

Bomber Station

The Bookshelf

Reading a book is like biting into an apple—you soon discover if the flavor is there. PASTORAL, by Nevil Shute (New York: Morrow, \$2.50) has flavor. It also has the ring of truth, for, as a Lieutenant Commander attached to the British Admiralty in London, as an airplane engineer and aviator, the author knows what he is talking about when he writes of pilots and planes. Add to that his knowledge and love of the English countryside, his sensitive awareness of how the personnel of a bomber station talk and act, and you have the combination that makes "Pastoral" more than just another war story.

The locale is an airdrome on the outskirts of Oxford, where planes leave for those night-after-night air battles over Germany—those routine flights that must never become routine to either pilot or crew. The story is about the men who fly the planes, the ground crews and the WAAF's, all of them bound together in their duties by tense feelings and by moods that fluctuate in extremes.

Primarily it concerns Peter Marshall, veteran pilot of more than 50 missions, and Gervase Robertson, Section Officer in the WAAF's. Before they meet, Peter is a pilot who is sure of himself and is in turn trusted by his crew. He delights in fishing and in wandering about the countryside. He considers it a lark to arise at 4 in the morning and bicycle miles to catch a glimpse of some wild life.

Afterwards, when he falls in love with Gervase and she turns him down because she doesn't think she cares enough, you watch his slow disintegration. From a crack pilot he turns into one who picks quarrels with his crew, who becomes bored and careless, so that one night he sets the wrong course on the compass and nearly writes finis to all their careers. What makes Gervase realize just how much Peter means to her is the climax of the book—a climax that is anticipated yet develops, without forcing, into suspense.

The charm and the strength of the book lie in its simplicity, and in its remembrance of homely, familiar pleasures. There are many excellent touches—Peter catching a pike and displaying it in the mess hall; the banter, easy and real, among the men; and Peter and Gervase doing the sights of London together. The emotion is handled with restraint, so that the deep feeling that holds the crew together is shown without any sentimentalizing of the relationships. By myriad facets of believability a plot is made to glow with a bright light.

A. P.

Mirror of World Opinion

Time to Be "Thoughty"

Back in the mountains of East Tennessee and North Carolina in the old days, if one did a favor for a well-mannered individual, it was not unlikely that he would be told it was very "thoughty" of him. "Thoughty" is a vigorous colloquialism that Webster now defines as obsolete, but it means action that is considerate because it is prompted by an intelligent comprehension of another's difficulties, needs, and wishes.

These are times, we think, when it is sort of up to everyone, old, young, big and little, to be "thoughty" about the small things, the incidents of everyday life. Now and again we hear clerks complain about customers, and occasionally we hear customers complain about the clerks. Once in a while we are tempted to complain because other folks are complaining, and so, unless we are all careful, we shall all go round and round in a fairly vicious circle.

There is no one, perhaps, who does not have extraordinary anxieties and annoyances superimposed on him by the circumstances of the wartime emergency, and these are pretty big things which none of us can avoid. All of us can, however, school our minds, hearts, and spirits to be patient, courteous, sympathetic and obliging a bit above and beyond what is actually required and demanded of us. In other words, all of us can be "thoughty" one of another in these trying days.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

For Mr. Dewey—and You—to Ponder

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Robert A. Mullen

In a rather sizable bundle, John Foster Dulles carried home to New York with him whatever there is, on paper, of the Allied plans for a new world order. It's an odd thing, but we knew enough of the Nazi geopolitical plans for a new world order to conclude, violently, that we didn't want it; but although most of us appreciate we can't return simply to the prewar status quo, not much is known of the specific manner in which Allied leaders hope to make affairs better.

To say it is a big job is merely to voice a dispirited platitude. We know it may include world-wide economic readjustments—what does the synthetic rubber industry in the United States portend for Malaya, for example, and just a fragmentary example, too? We can see social changes coming; who, after Hitler, shall raise the bogey of racism? But these are questions for the years, and for gradual working out.

Let us say that the world has a willingness, if not an enthusiastic eagerness, to work them out, but needs time—time and peace. The immediate need, then, is for some assurance of peace, some definite, functioning guarantee of peace while men of good will try to remove the fundamental frictions and injustices and inharmonies that ignite wars.

A stable peace, then, is the first objective. To be realistic, it looks as if the only real war-making powers in the world, hence the only powers truly capable of enforcing peace, will soon be the United States, Britain and Russia. These three are now combining to put down aggression. If they stay together and keep a club in their hand, who is to dare to go on the march?

That's the realism. Peace on that level is simply a tri-partite military agreement.

Now, let us be more idealistic, more reasonable, and incidentally, less strenuous. Let us invite in all the good neighbors, all the United Nations, all people who want to work things out peacefully towards a better world, and get them to co-operate in such a peace enforcement effort.

Then, let us combine our realism with our idealism and arrive at something prac-

tical by making our potent big powers a majority in a council and all giving all powers a voice in the assembly, with proper checks and balances.

There you have essentially the basic scheme that America has laid before the Dumbarton Oaks conference. The details are not filled in. That is the job of the conference. Or to be more exact, it is the job of this conference to fill in the details as they affect the council, before a meeting this fall of all the nations who are to be in the assembly.

One detail that naturally looms up in the considerations of Britain and Russia (both recalling America's isolationism over the last two decades) is whether the United States will sit in this new organization, or "league" with powers to act quickly and decisively and without convulsive congressional debate. To answer this, the American plan includes a stipulation for approval by the Senate (ratifying a treaty) that the American delegation or delegate to the council can call out necessary troops or fleet to act in concert with the forces called out by the other council members.

Fundamentally, then, we have this joint proposal embodying two very vital points: A. There shall be a security organization or "league." B. It shall have strong, flexible police powers.

Of course, it must be remembered that it isn't contemplated that force will be required on the present scale. It is often said that if the old League of Nations had been able to act when the Japanese made their "incident" at Marco Polo bridge, or when Hitler militarized the Rhineland, or when Mussolini marched into Ethiopia, the war flames might have been extinguished easily.

So the plan is now to benefit from the lessons of the past.

This is what Mr. Dulles has taken to New York for his consideration, and for Governor Dewey's. It will certainly do no harm for all Americans to be thinking about it, not as Republicans or Democrats, but as Americans. That seems to be what Secretary of State Hull and Mr. Dulles have agreed to do.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Weapons of Our Warfare

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The most successful weapon one could use today to destroy the forces of evil is "Prayer." Anyone familiar with the Old Testament will recall how the prophets of old who were successful in times of stress and war turned to God in prayer and some sang songs, rejoicing, for they knew their prayers would be answered.

All Christian people, regardless of their religious affiliations, are praying for their loved ones in the armed forces and they should pray continuously, never failing those who are depending on their support.

Prayer is greatly needed, too, to preserve peace at home—a political battle is being waged in our own country. Let every loyal citizen "watch and pray" to do his duty as he sees it, regardless of person but according to Principle. Put aside personal prejudices and follow the Golden Rule.

If every active worker, in the campaign to elect a President, would take the time to read the Sermon on the Mount in the New Testament and follow as far as possible its admonitions, God's will would be done, and the man best fitted for the office would be elected.

Let those who know the power of prayer, pray continuously. In the Bible, we read: "The effectual fervent prayer of righteous man availeth much." (James 5:16.)

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
(Mrs.) VIRGINIA MCKENZIE WILLEY

Wrong Sense of Good?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent letter from one of your readers stated that Franklin D. Roosevelt had done more good for more people than any candidate opposing or replacing him could conceivably equal. This is the kind of thinking which is keeping Mr. Roosevelt perpetual President of the country.

The highest good does not lie in handing out alms, doles, subsidies, made work and Government jobs for everyone who wants them or who thinks he needs them. The greatest and best social reform and economic progress are not brought about by forcing them on people who are not mentally

and morally developed to receive them nor by legislating them upon an economy which cannot support them without being depressed or destroyed.

Under the guise of "doing us more good," this Government is now fostering legislation to tax every citizen for medical, surgical, and hospital insurance whether we want it or not. It is already taxing us for other kinds of "social security." Under the head of doing the war effort good, it has fastened the iron shackles of forced union membership and its domination upon him.

Denver
C. C. DRAKE

"They Are Not Prisoners"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your informative editorial, "They Are Not Prisoners." I had been puzzled as to why these "prisoners" were being so royally entertained and had inquired often as to their true status. No doubt, many like myself had found it necessary to control a sense of resentment. Knowing who they are will make it possible for us to give them the feeling of welcome which they deserve.

(Mrs.) HELEN W. KEEHREL
Bellflower, Calif.

Mothers Alert!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We mothers of men in the service must pray at this time as never before that we be alert to the subversive activities of those who profess to be mothers also.

Groups of individuals have incorporated themselves and have attached the honorable term "Mother" to the title of each organization in order to entice persons unaware of the true status. One of the professed aims of these groups is a negotiated peace. We went through that before, and another generation of our splendid youth cannot afford to be embroiled in the tragic aftermath.

Prayer to be guided out of it, for we have been promised this: "Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished, but the seed of the righteous shall be delivered."—Proverbs 11:21.

Boston
LAURA B. CROWELL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year, \$12.00
Six months, \$6.00
Three months, \$3.00
One month, \$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remaining Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 15 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building.
NEW YORK: 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CHICAGO: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
LONDON: 633 Market Street, San Francisco 4.
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S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publisher: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and British Editions), The Christian Science Quarterly.